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The Mercury.

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Newport, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1840, and is now in its one hundred and forty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than a dozen exceptions, the oldest journal in the English language. It is a large, two-column, weekly, sixpenny edition, with interesting reading, editorial, political and general news, well selected, intelligent and valuable features, and household departments. Resounding in many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Printed \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 25 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news-stands in the city. Periodical copies sent free, and special terms given advertised by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

The Block Island Trial.

Edward M. Sullivan of Cranston was arraigned before the warden's court of Block Island on Wednesday, charged with disturbing a town meeting. Mr. Sullivan went to the island on Tuesday, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Charles W. Standish of this city. As passengers on the same steamer were Deputy Sheriff Hugh N. Clifford and Sidney D. Harvey who officiated as officers of the court. The prosecution was conducted by Attorney Harry G. Curtis of Providence.

The second warden, Daniel Mott, presided over the court. Town Sergeant Hamilton A. Mott, who acted as moderator at the town meeting, testified that Sullivan stood on a chair and attempted to speak, paying no attention when the witness told him to sit down. Winfield B. Dodge, who had been appointed a special constable for the town meeting, testified that he attempted to eject Sullivan but was prevented from doing so by his friends. Mr. Ray G. Lewis testified to the disturbance created by the defendant, and also stated that J. Eugene Littlefield said that Sullivan would be allowed to speak or the house would come down.

For the defense Mr. Sullivan testified in his own behalf, stating that he held the power of attorney of several taxpayers in New Shoreham, but to this Mr. Curtis objected that no power of attorney could give any one a right to interfere in a town meeting. It was contended for the defense that it had not been shown that the meeting was a legal town meeting as the moderator was not legally chosen.

After arguments by counsel, the defendant was adjudged guilty and was sentenced to 30 days in the Newport County Jail. He appealed and gave bonds in the sum of \$300 for his appearance before the supreme court which meets in this city in January. Bail was furnished by Hon. B. B. Mitchell.

Immediately after the trial the steamer New Shoreham sailed for Newport and Providence carrying as passengers many of the principals in the case. Lawyer Sullivan remained on the island, and Deputy Sheriff Gifford decided that in view of the roughness of the water he had pressing business on Block Island. Mr. Gifford returned to Newport on Friday.

The two submarine torpedo boats *Mocassin* and *Admirer*, which left here in tow of the tug *Pearl* for Annapolis, are reported in serious trouble off Cape Henry. One of the little boats is probably lost. Lieutenant Planey and Gunner Donald were in charge of the boats, but travelled on board, the tug. There was no one on board the submarines during the trip.

"Egyptia," rendered by local talent at the Opera House this week for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, netted a considerable sum for the treasury of the organization. The performance was very creditable.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has entered the service of the New York Central railroad, to assist his father in transacting the large amount of business Mr. Vanderbilt, Sr., has had to handle since his return from Europe.

Newport and vicinity has been visited by a disagreeable north-east storm for the past few days, bringing snow and sleet. The wind at Block Island attained a velocity of 42 miles an hour.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. O'Brien, formerly of the Perry House, are staying at the Broadway Central Hotel, New York. Mr. O'Brien is yet undecided as to what hotel he will lease.

Letter Carrier W. L. Anderson is confined to his home by illness.

Mrs. Neil McLeaman is visiting at Plainfield, N. J.

The Foto Day File.

A demurser was filed yesterday afternoon in the suit brought by John G. Walker of Portsmouth against Hon. Melville Hull and Hon. John P. Gabron, says the Providence Journal of Wednesday.

Walker was injured by an explosion of fireworks on Long Wharf at Newport July 30, 1901, and the defendants were members of a large committee that is alleged to have had charge of the celebration. He asks for \$10,000.

There are four counts in the declaration. To the first count the defendants demur on four grounds, to the second on seven, to the third on six, and to the fourth on five grounds. Both of the causes for demurser are that the defendant does not set forth any duty owed by the defendants to the plaintiff; that it does not appear what the plaintiff was doing on the wharf; or that the defendants knew that the rockets, matches and fireworks were highly dangerous to life and limb; or whether the defendant or other persons kindled the explosives or what was the proximate cause of the accident; or where the mistake causing the accident was, discharged.

Fiftieth Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Stevens observed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Tuesday last, receiving their friends during the afternoon at their residence on Washington square and during the evening at the Channing parlor. Both their home and the church parlor were very handsomely decorated for the occasion, and arranged in delightful fashion around the rooms were hosts of flowers, the gifts of their many friends.

There were many callers to extend their congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens upon reaching the fiftieth milestone of their wedded life and to hope for a long continuance of their happiness. Among the guests were a number from out of town, and there were also many messages received from faraway friends who were unable to be present in person.

At the evening reception all the guests were requested to write their names in a souvenir album which was afterward presented to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens. Rev. A. P. Record making the presentation address.

The New Railway.

The contractor for the new road of the Newport and Providence Company has encountered more difficulties in carrying out his contract than he had figured on. He has had a large gang of men at work on Broadway but notwithstanding this fact comparatively little progress has been made. The surface of the street is unusually hard, and in addition to this there has been considerable frost in the ground, all of which has made the excavating extremely difficult. However, the advance gang of diggers have now reached the Bliss road switch and the rail layers are not far behind them. In all probability the rest of the work will be easier and another two weeks will probably see the rails in place as far as the Middletown line. A large number of Newport men are being employed on the job.

The Wyoming-Colorado Oil Company are making arrangements for oil machinery to be placed upon their oil lands in Boulder County, Colorado, at once, as they propose to commence the sinking of wells at an early date, in this very productive field which is now attracting the attention of capitalists from all parts of the United States.

As the result of an encounter with a snatched thief on Mary street last Saturday night a woman lost her pocket book containing her watch and a sum of money. The police have been unable to locate the thief.

It is reported that Mr. William H. Lessitt of this city, who recently married Miss Ruth Bryan, will remain in Missouri and try to get himself elected to the national House of Representatives.

Andrew J. Kalu has been appointed relief driver for the fire department, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Driver Goddard and the promotion of Relief Driver Wilbur.

Boatswain H. J. Duffy has been ordered to the Asiatic station, having been detached from the Constellation. He will sail on the Solace from San Francisco.

Miss Lillian Susan Jeter will give her second recital in the Silliphon Baptist Church on Thursday evening, December 12th, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin are closing their Newport cottage and will spend the remainder of the winter in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Spangler are enjoying a two weeks' visit at Ridge, N. H.

A Tragedy Recalled.

Haggard and unkempt, face and form bearing the marks of despair and desolation, Charles B. Brown stood before the bar of justice in the police court Wednesday morning. The charge was persistent sleeping out, and by the direction of Judge Baker he was removed to the State workhouse at Cranston for a period of six months. Listless and uncoordinated he was removed to the wagon that was to convey him to the place where he would spend the next half year, while all the time there seemed to hang over him the shadow of a tragedy which nothing could efface.

On the night of January 11, 1877, the residence of William Henry Brown on Brown's lane in Middletown was discovered to be on fire and before it started the owner perished in the flames. His young son, Charles B. Brown, claimed to have spent the night at the residence of his brother, Mr. Ellsworth Coggeshall, and said that when he discovered the fire he was too late to save his father. Notwithstanding his statement he was arrested and held on charges of murder and arson for the grand jury which met in the following March.

The case was before Justices Durfee and Stevens in the court of common pleas and occupied three days. Messrs. William P. Sheffield and French B. Peckham of this city conducted the case for the defendant and were successful in obtaining a verdict of not guilty. Witnesses testified that the prisoner had had a violent quarrel with his father and that they had come to blows. It was also shown that the defendant announced that the house was on fire long before the flames could be seen, and that he subsequently had his possession papers that were supposed to have been destroyed in the fire. Nevertheless the jury found him guilty of the crime of murder, and the charge of arson was subsequently withdrawn by the State's attorney. Since that time Charles B. Brown, the defendant in this once famous case, has made his home in Newport and Middletown, but sleeping in any friend's barn that offered. Friends and reputation gone, he is now a charge of the State.

Wedding Anniversary.

A number of friends gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Allan, on Spring street, on the occasion being the fourth anniversary of their marriage; also the anniversary of Mr. Allan's birth.

Whist and penuchle were played for several hours and the prizes were awarded to Mrs. Hugh N. Clifford, Mrs. John H. Sweet, Sr., Dr. John H. Sweet, Jr., and Mr. Charles Potter.

A beautiful collation was served and a social time enjoyed by all present. It was midnight before the merry party broke up.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan were the recipients of many pretty and useful gifts.

The Blazed Trail.

One of the most interesting books ever written is "The Blazed Trail" by Stewart Edward White, a story of stirring adventure in the Northwest. Readers of the Mercury will welcome the opportunity to read the story in these columns. Its publication will begin in a few weeks. Don't miss the opening chapters.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Root for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Henrietta Root, to Mr. John Benjamin Smith, the ceremony and reception to take place at Newton's Hall on Monday evening, December 29th, from 7 to 8:30 o'clock.

About fifty members of Excelsior Lodge visited Beacon Lodge of Odd Fellows at Wickford on Saturday evening of last week and were most hospitably entertained. Stein or General made a special trip conveying the party to and from Wickford.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Catherine A. Cottrell, daughter of Hon. J. B. Cottrell, to Mr. William J. Donnelly, formerly night clerk at the Perry House.

Mr. George M. Stone, who has been seriously ill at the Newport Hospital, is somewhat improved, although he is still very ill.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull and ex-Congressman Melville Bull will arrive in New York early next week from Europe.

Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Darrah are entertaining Mrs. J. E. Clarke, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at their residence on Bull street.

Lieutenant Hugh L. Willoughby, of this city, is making an automobile trip from Philadelphia to Florida.

Andrew J. Kalu has been appointed relief driver for the fire department, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Driver Goddard and the promotion of Relief Driver Wilbur.

Boatswain H. J. Duffy has been ordered to the Asiatic station, having been detached from the Constellation. He will sail on the Solace from San Francisco.

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City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held on Tuesday evening, all the members of the board of aldermen being present and there being two absences from the common council. On recommendation of the finance committee bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

City Asylum, \$1,000.00

Fire Department, 2,075.92

Health Department, 1,016.87

Lighting Streets, 73.00

Police Meeting, 641.81

Police Supply, 2,000.00

Police Food, 184.96

Post Fund, 24.00

Tourist's Syndicate Fund, 81.00

J. Anthony Birrell Ground Fund, 90.00

Emergency Hospital, 2.25

Building and Preserving Records, 1.00

Casters and Vagrants, 1.00

Police, 1.00

Public Buildings, 124.71

Public Parks, 273.75

Public Schools, 10,261.80

Streets and Highways, 1,267.80

14,100.85

The finance committee also recommended that \$300 be transferred from the appropriation for coupons to the appropriation for city asylum and that the bills against the asylum be paid.

The committee on streets and highways recommended that the sewer on Second street be extended 150 feet at a cost of \$225, and the accompanying injunction was passed. The same committee reported that the cost of a bituminous pavement on Bellevue avenue from Ky street to Bowery street would be \$24,700, and recommended that instead of going to this expense the road be repaired where necessary, at a cost of \$6,000. The same committee reported that the city's expense of paving Washington street at the railroad yard would be \$6,000, and recommended that the work be done.

The committee on streets and highways also reported that an investigation had been made into the wall at Bailey's Beach, and the report of the city solicitor, stating that the wall was there illegally, was submitted without recommendation from the committee. In the common council a resolution declaring the wall and bath house a nuisance was laid on the table.

A resolution granting the petition of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. for location of the present tracks across Washington street, was referred to the committee on streets and highways. On recommendation of the committee on fire department the old hook and ladder truck was ordered reconstructed and equipped with trussed ladders at a cost of \$1,300. On recommendation of the committee on street lights the sum of \$1,200 was added to the appropriation for street lights, against the protest of Col. Edmunds, Riddle and Mine.

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Recent Deaths.

John B. F. Denman.

Mr. John B. F. Denman died suddenly at his home on Thames street at an early hour Thursday morning. He was apparently in his usual health up to Wednesday afternoon, when he complained of a slight cold. About 1:30 o'clock he awoke his wife and daughter, as he was suffering from a severe pain in his left side and arm. His daughter hastened for a physician, who came immediately, but he died at two o'clock, about a half hour after he was taken ill.

The announcement of his death about the city Thursday came as a shock to his friends, as he was out as usual on Wednesday.

The deceased was a native of New- port and was sixty-six years of age.

When a young man Mr. Denman went to Fall River, learning the carriage makers' trade, but after a few years he came back to Newport and opened a fruit store at the corner of Thorne street and Ferry wharf, and later engaged in the dry goods and millinery business at the same stand. Over 20 years ago he built the block which he occupied at the time of his death.

Mr. Denman owned considerable property about the city, including the Denman block on Charles street.

A widow and two daughters survive him, Mrs. E. F. Downing and Miss Sarah Denman, two granddaughters, Ms. E. F. Downing, 2d, and Miss Gertrude Downing.

Mrs. Nils A. Knutson.

Mrs. Nils A. Knutson has the sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in the loss of his wife, Mrs. Knutson, who died at an early hour Friday morning at her residence on Spring street of pneumonia after an illness of short duration.

During her residence in Newport Mrs. Knutson has won a very warm place in the hearts of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and much sympathy was expressed when the announcement was made of her sudden death.

She was of a bright and cheerful nature and was ever ready to lend a helping hand to those who were in need.

Mrs. Knutson has for a number of years conducted a first-class intelligence office, on the corner of Spring street and Narragansett avenue, and catered largely to the summer residents of this city, many of whom depended on her good judgment for proper help.

The New Arabian Nights

By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

The RAJAH'S DIAMOND

Part I

Story of the Bandbox

Up to the age of sixteen at a private school and afterward at one of those great institutions for which England is justly famous Mr. Harry Hartley had received the ordinary education of a gentleman. At that period he manifested a remarkable distaste for study, and, his only surviving parent being both weak and ignorant, he was permitted thenceforward to spend his time in the attainment of petty and purely elegant accomplishments. Two years later he was left an orphan and almost a beggar. For all active and industrious pursuits Harry was unfitted alike by nature and training. He could sing romantic ditties and accompany himself with discretion on the piano; he was a graceful although a timid converser; he had a pronounced taste for chess, and nature had sent him into the world with one of the most engaging exteriors that can well be fancied. Blond and plump, with dove's eyes and a gentle smile, he had an air of agreeable tenderness and melancholy and the most sublimely and exressing manners. But, when all is said, he was not the man to lead armaments of war or direct the councils of a state.

A fortunate chance and some influence obtained for Harry at the time of his bereavement the position of private secretary to Major General Sir Thomas Vandeleur, G. B. Sir Thomas was a man of sixty, loud spoken, bumptious and domineering. For some reason, some service the nature of which had been often whispered and repeatedly denied, the rajah of Kashgar had presented this officer with the sixth known diamond of the world. The gift transformed General Vandeleur from a poor into a wealthy man, from an obscure and unpopular soldier into one of the lions of London society. The possessor of the rajah's diamond was welcome in the most exclusive circles, and he had found a lady, young, beautiful and well born, who was willing to call the diamond hers even at the price of marriage with Sir Thomas Vandeleur. It was commonly said at the time that, as like draws to like, one jewel had attracted another. Certainly Lady Vandeleur was not only a gem of the finest water in her own person, but she showed herself to the world in a very costly setting, and she was considered by many respectable authorities as one among the three or four best dressed women in England.

Harry's duty as secretary was not particularly onerous, but he had a dislike for all prolonged work. It gave him pain to ink his fingers, and the charms of Lady Vandeleur and her toilet drew him often from the library to the boudoir. He had the prettiest ways among women, could talk fashion with enjoyment and was never more happy than when criticising a shade of ribbon or running on an errand to the milliner's. In short, Sir Thomas' correspondence fell into pittiful arrears, and my lady had another lady's maid.

At last the general, who was one of the least patient of military commanders, arose from his place in a violent access of passion and indicated to his secretary that he had no further need for his services, with one of those explanatory gestures which are most rarely employed between gentlemen. The door being unfortunately open, Mr. Hartley fell downstairs head foremost.

He awoke somewhat hurt and very deeply aggrieved. The life in the general's house precisely suited him. He moved, on a more or less doubtful footing, in very genteel company. He did little, ate at the best, and he had a hukewarm satisfaction in the presence of Lady Vandeleur which, in his own heart, he dubbed by a more emphatic name.

Immediately after he had been outraged by the military foot, he hurried to the boudoir and recounted his sorrows.

"You know very well, my dear Harry," replied Lady Vandeleur, for she called him by name like a child or a domestic servant, "that you never by any chance do what the general tells you. No more do I, you may say, but that is different. A woman can earn her pardon for a good year of disobedience by a single adroit submission, and, besides, no one is married to his private secretary. I shall be sorry to lose you, but since you cannot stay longer in a house where you have been insulted I shall wish you goodby, and I promise you to make the general smart for his behavior."

Harry's countenance fell, tears came into his eyes, and he gazed on Lady Vandeleur with a tender reproach.

"My lady," said he, "what is an insult? I should think little indeed of any one who could not forgive them by the score. But to leave one's friends, to tear up the bonds of affection—"

He was unable to continue, for his emotion choked him, and he began to weep.

Lady Vandeleur looked at him with a curious expression.

"This little fool," she thought, "thinks himself to be in love with me. Why should he not become my servant instead of the general? He is good

enough to find an opportunity of serving me."

"It is another of our great secrets," she went on archly, "and no one need know of it but my secretary and me. Sir Thomas would make the saddest disturbance, and if you only knew how weary I am of these scenes! Oh, Harry, Harry, can you explain to me what makes you men so violent and unjust? But, indeed, I know you cannot. You are the only man in the world who knows nothing of these shameful passions. You are so good, Harry, and so kind! You, at least, can be a woman's friend. And, do you know, I think you make the others more ugly by comparison."

"It is you," said Harry gallantly, "who are so kind to me. You treat me like—"

"Like a mother," interposed Lady Vandeleur, "I try to be a mother to you, or at least," she corrected herself, with a smile, "almost a mother. I am afraid I am too young to be your mother really. Let us say a friend—a dear friend."

She paused long enough to let her words take effect in Harry's sentimental quarters, but not long enough to allow him a reply.

"But all this is beside our purpose," she resumed. "You will find a bandbox in the left hand side of the oak wardrobe. It is underneath the pink slip that I wore on Wednesday with my medallion. You will take it immediately to this address," and she gave him a paper, "but do not on any account let it out of your hands until you have received a receipt written by myself. Do you understand? Answer, if you please—answer! This is extremely important, and I must ask you to pay some attention."

Harry pacified her by repeating her instructions perfectly, and she was just going to tell him more when General Vandeleur lunged into the apartment, scarlet with anger and holding a long and elaborate milliner's bill. In his hand.

"Will you look at this, madame?" cried he, "Will you have the goodness to look at this document? I know well enough you married me for my money,

and I hope I can make as great allowances as any other man in the service; but, as sure as God made me, I mean to put a period to this disreputable prodigality!"

"Mr. Hartley," said Lady Vandeleur, "I think you understand what you have to do. May I ask you to see to it at once?"

"Stop," said the general, addressing Harry. "One word before you go." And then, turning again to Lady Vandeleur.

"You forgot," she said. "The man must die at last."



HARRY GAVE HIMSELF UP FOR LOST.

"Upon my word, Clara," said Pendragon, "I believe you are the most heartless rascal in England."

"You men," she returned, "are so coarsely built that you can never appreciate a shade of meaning. You are yourselves rapacious, violent, immoral, careless of distinction, and yet the least thought for the future shocks you in a woman. I have no patience with such stuff. You would despise in a common banker the imbecility that you expect to find in us."

"You are very likely right," replied her brother. "You were always cleverer than I. And, anyway, you know my motto, 'The family before all.'"

"Yes, Charlie," she returned, taking his hand in hers, "I know your motto better than you know it yourself. 'And Clara before the family! Is not that the second part of it? Indeed you are the best of brothers, and I love you dearly."

Mr. Pendragon got up, looking a little confused by these family endearments. "I'd better not be seen," said he. "I understand my part to a miracle, and I'll keep an eye on the Tame Cat."

"Do," she replied. "He is an abject creature and might ruin all."

She kissed the tips of her fingers to him daintily, and the brother withdrew into the boudoir and the back stair.

"Harry," said Lady Vandeleur, turning toward the secretary as soon as they were alone, "I have a commission for you this morning. But you shall take a cab. I cannot have my secretary freckled."

She spoke the last words with emphasis and a look of half motherly pride that caused great contentment to poor Harry, and he professed him-

self to be in the wife had long since swallowed her own fortune and threatened day by day to engulf that of the husband. Once or twice in every year exposure and ruin seemed imminent, and Harry kept trotting round to all sorts of furniture shops telling small and paying small advances on the gross amount until another term was ticked over, and the lady and her faithful secretary breathed again. For Harry, in a double capacity, was heart and soul upon that side of the war. Not only did he adore Lady Vandeleur and fear and dislike her husband, but he naturally sympathised with the love of finery, and his own single extravagance was at the tail's.

He found the bandbox where it had been described, arranged his toilet with care and left the house. The sun shone brightly. The distance he had to travel was considerable, and he remembered with dismay that the general's sudden irruption had prevented Lady Vandeleur from giving him money for a cab. On this sultry day there was every chance that his complexion would suffer severely, and to walk through so much of London with a bandbox on his arm was a humiliation almost insupportable to a youth of his character. He paused and took counsel with himself. The Vandeleurs lived in Eaton place. His destination was near Notting Hill. Plainly he might cross the park by keeping well in the open and avoiding populous alleys, and he thanked his stars when he reflected that it was still comparatively early in the day.

Anxious to be rid of his incubus, he walked somewhat faster than his ordinary, and he was already some way through Kensington gardens when in a solitary spot among trees he found himself confronted by the general.

"I beg your pardon, Sir Thomas," observed Harry politely, falling on one side, for the other stood directly in his path.

"Where are you going, sir?" asked the general.

"I am taking a little walk among the trees," replied the lad.

The general struck the bandbox with his cane.

"With that thing?" he cried. "You lie, sir, and you know you lie!"

"Indeed, Sir Thomas," returned Harry, "I am not accustomed to be questioned in so high a key."

"You do not understand your position," said the general. "You are my servant, and a servant of whom I have concealed the most serious suspicions. How do I know but that your box is full of teaspoons?"

"It contains a silk hat belonging to a friend," said Harry.

"Very well," replied General Vandeleur. "Then I want to see your friend's silk hat. I have," he added grimly, "a singular curiosity for hats, and I believe you know me to be somewhat positive."

"I beg your pardon, Sir Thomas, I am exceedingly grieved," Harry apologized, "but indeed this is a private affair."

The general caught him roughly by the shoulder with one hand while he raised his cane in the most menacing manner with the other. Harry gave himself up for lost, but at the same moment heaven vouchsafed him an unexpected defender in the person of Charlie Pendragon, who now strode forward from behind the trees.

"Come, come, general," said he. "This is neither courteous nor manly."

"Ahu!" cried the general, wheeling round upon his new antagonist, "Mr. Pendragon! And do you suppose, Mr. Pendragon, that because I have had the misfortune to marry your sister I shall suffer myself to be dogged and thwarted by a discredited and bankrupt libertine like you? My acquaintance with Lady Vandeleur, sir, has taken away all my appetite for the other members of her family."

"And do you fancy, General Vandeleur," retorted Charlie, "that because my sister has had the misfortune to marry you she there and then forfeited her rights and privileges as a lady? I own, sir, that by that action she did as much as anybody could do derogate from her position, but to me she is still a Pendragon. I make it my business to protect her from impeachments, entrapments, and if you were ten times her husband I would not permit her liberty to be restrained nor her private messengers to be violently arrested."

"How is that, Mr. Hartley?" interrogated the general. "Mr. Pendragon is of my opinion, it appears. He, too, suspects that Lady Vandeleur has something to do with your friend's silk hat."

Charlie saw that he had committed an unpardonable blunder, which he hastened to repair.

"How, sir?" he cried. "I suspect, do you say? I suspect nothing. Only where I find strength abused and a man brutalizing his inferiors I take the liberty to interfere."

As he said these words he made a sign to Harry, which the latter was too dull or too much troubled to understand.

"In what way am I to construe your attitude, sir?" demanded Vandeleur.

"Why, sir, as you please," returned Pendragon.

The general once more raised his cane and made a cut for Charlie's head, but the latter, lame foot and all, evaded the blow with his umbrella, ran in and immediately closed with his formidable adversary.

"Run, Harry! run!" he cried. "Run, you doit!"

Harry stood petrified for a moment, watching the two men sway together in this fierce embrace; then he turned and took to his heels. When he cast a glance over his shoulder, he saw the general prostrate under Charlie's knee, but still making desperate efforts to reverse the situation, and the gardens seemed to have filled with people, who were running from all directions toward the scene of fight. This spectacle tent the secretary wings, and he did not relax his pace until he had gained the Bayswater road and plunged at random into an unfrequented bystreet.

To see two gentlemen of his acquaintance thus brutally vanquishing each other was deeply shocking to Harry. He desired to forget the sight; he desired, above all, to put as great a distance as possible between himself and General Vandeleur, and in his earnestness for

this he forgot everything about his destination and hurried before his bandbox and trembling. When he remembered that Lady Vandeleur was the wife of one and the sister of the other of these predators, his heart was touched with sympathy for a woman so disastrously misplaced in life. Even his own situation in the general's household looked hardly so pleasing as usual in the light of these violent transactions.

He had walked some little distance, buried with them meditations, before a slight collision with another passenger reminded him of the bandbox on his arm.

"Heaven!" cried he. "Where was my head, and whither have I wandered?"

Thereupon he consulted the envelope which Lady Vandeleur had given him. The address was there, but without a name. Harry was simply directed to ask for the gentleman he expected a parcel from Lady Vandeleur, and if he were not at home to await his return.

The gentleman, added the note, should present a receipt in the handwriting of the lady herself. All this seemed oddly mysterious, and Harry was above all astonished at the omission of the name and the formality of the receipt. He had thought little of this just when he heard it dropped in conversation; but, reading it in cold blood and taking it in connection with the other strange particulars, he became convinced that he was engaged in perilous affairs. For half a moment he had a doubt of Lady Vandeleur herself, for he found these obscure proceedings somewhat unworthy of so high a lady, and became more critical when her secrets were preserved against himself. But her empire over his spirit was too complete; he dismissed his suspicions and blamed himself roundly for having so much as entertained them.

In one thing, however, his duty and interest, his generosity and his terror, coincided—to get rid of the bandbox with the greatest possible despatch.

He accosted the first policeman and, courteously inquired his way. It turned out that he was already not far from his destination, and a walk of a few minutes brought him to a small house in a lane, freshly painted and kept with the most scrupulous attention. The knocker and bell pull were highly polished. Hovering pot herbs garnished the sills of the different windows, and curtains of some rich material concealed the interior from the eyes of curious passengers. The place had an air of repose and secrecy, and Harry was so far caught with this spirit that he was knocked with more than usual discretion and was more than usually careful to remove all impurity from his boots.

A servant maid of some personal attractions immediately opened the door and seemed to regard the secretary with no unkind eyes.

"This is the parcel from Lady Vandeleur," said Harry.

"I know," replied the maid, with a nod. "But the gentleman is from home. Will you leave it with me?"

"I cannot," answered Harry. "I am directed not to part with it but upon a certain condition, and I must ask you, I am afraid, to let me wait."

"Well," said she, "I suppose I may let you wait. I am lonely enough, I can tell you, and you do not look as though you would eat a girl. But be sure and do not ask the gentleman's name, for that I am not to tell you."

"Do you say so?" cried Harry. "Why, how strange! But indeed for some time back I walk among surprises. One question I think I may surely ask without indiscretion—is he the master of this house?"

"He is a lodger and not eight days old at that," returned the maid. "And now a question for a question—Do you know Lady Vandeleur?"

"I am her private secretary," replied Harry, with a glow of modest pride.

"She is pretty, is she not?" pursued the servant.

"Oh, beautiful!" cried Harry. "Wonderfully lovely and not less good and kind!"

"You look kind enough yourself," she retorted, "and I wager you are worth a dozen Lady Vandeleurs."

Harry was properly scandalized.

"I!" he cried. "I am only a secretary!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Miser's Last Wish.

A Greek died in the small town of Caracal, having always lived on the alms of his compatriots. Before dying he made his wife swear that she would bury him in the dirty old overcoat which he wore every day. The poor woman had to ask the Greeks of Caracal to help her to provide the costs of the funeral. A good hearted Greek went to see her in her affliction and, pointing to the body, said he would give her a better coat to bury the man in. Then she told him of the dead man's last wish. The Greek, whose suspicions were awakened, told her that she should certainly not part with the body before she had well examined the coat, for there must be some particular reason for the request. The widow unrolled the lining of the overcoat and found 35,000 francs in bank notes which the miser wished to take into the grave with him.

The General's Nose.

Like Cyrano de Bergerac, General B.

of the regular army was possessed of a nose which excited curiosity, if not contempt, wherever he appeared. At one of the fops given at the post the dancers wore fancy dress and masks.

The general's partner chanced to be a vivacious young thing who had never met him before. Nor was she any the wiser as to his identity when, following the custom at mask balls, he removed the covering from his face. His partner followed suit, and her prattle ceased for awhile. Then she told him of the dead man's last wish.

The Greek died in the small town of Caracal, having always lived on the alms of his compatriots. Before dying he made his wife swear that she would bury him in the

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Compelling the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 percent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer Wools, which we will receive about Feb. 15—exhibiting the make-up of our line to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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In fevers—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit, the taste.

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The Dash at Fort Sanders

A Fortieth Anniversary War Story

November 23, 1863

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FEW rods of ditch from five to ten feet in depth, behind it a parapet of logs and earth and behind that a dozen cannon and a couple of hundred armed men with rifles and hand grenades, a storming column of 3,000 peerless soldiers rushing up, bayonet in hand, to clamber over the simple obstacle, breach the line of battle, take a city and decide a campaign—here was a focusing of elements for a sensation even at the front in war time. It was at Fort Sanders on Sunday morning, Nov. 23, 1863, when Longstreet besieged Burnside's army at Knoxville, Tenn.

Many an incidental fight took place for the control of Knoxville, the key to east Tennessee, and it fell to Longstreet, whose corps of invincibles had been sent west after Gettysburg to try to wrest it once more from the Federal grasp. Burnside had but recently jumped into the track of a retreating Confederate army and hadn't gained a firm foothold. He commanded 12,000 men. Longstreet brought 20,000 against him.

The rousing spirit in Fort Sanders was Lieutenant S. N. Benjamin, Second United States artillery, who commanded the guns in the fort, ten or twelve fieldpieces. About 300 riflemen belonging to the Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders, the One Hundredth Penn-

beads of the three columns converged at the angle. At the edge of the ditch everything came to a halt, but many of the men were evoluted enough to fire through the embrasures upon Benjamin's artillerists and at the riflemen above on the parapet. The fire of the fort was soon silenced under these telling shots, and the Confederates far in the rear believed that it had surrendered.

An awkward wait it was there under the muzzles of Benjamin's guns. The southern officers and the color bearers leaped into the ditch and tried to scale the bank. Their men imitated their valor and ranged themselves at the base of the high bank to make human scaling ladders, and some few climbed upon the shoulders of their fellows until they reached the top. The flags of the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Mississippi and the Sixteenth Georgia were made fast on the parapet, and again and again men were shot down around them. Two Georgia officers climbed in at one of the embrasures. One was captured, and the other took one look and backed out again, saving himself by the lively use of a six shooter.

It was a deadlock in battle and could not last forever. Benjamin took a hand to break it. During the supreme crisis he coolly smoked a pipe that he had freshly lit just as the attack was sprung and gave orders to his men

Published by Request.

St. Peter at the Gate.

By JOSEPH BENTWILEY.

St. Peter stood guard at the golden gate of solemn intent and an air severe; When did the top of the golden stair, A man and a woman ascending there, Applied for admission. They came and stood.

Before St. Peter so great and good, In hope of the City of Peace to win,— And asked St. Peter to let them in.

The woman was tall, and lank, and thin, With a serenely beautiful upon her chin. The man was short, and thick, and stout, His stomach was built so rounded out. He was pleasant, and all the while He was kindly and gentle smile.

The choir in the distance the voices woke,

And the man kept still, while the woman spoke.

With them who guardest the gate," said she, "We've come to see the City of Peace. To let us enter the heavenly land.

And play our harps with the angel band.

Of me, St. Peter, there is no doubt,

There's nothing from heaven to bar me out.

I've been to meeting three times a week,

And almost always I rise and speak.

I've told the sinners about the day

When they'd repeat of their vile way,

I've told my neighbors, I've told 'em all,

But Adam and Eve and the First Fall,

And the Devil, and all the trouble he do.

If they'd pass in with the chosen ones,

I'd mark their path of duty clear,

Laid out the plan of their whole career.

I've talked and talked to 'em loud and long,

For the lungs are good and my voice is strong.

So, good St. Peter, you'll clearly see

The gate of heaven is open for me,

But my old man, I regret to say,

Hasn't walked in exactly the narrow way.

He smokes and he swears, and grave faults

He's got;

And I don't know whether he'll pay or not.

He never would pray with an earnest vim,

Or go to revival, or join in a hymn,

So he's got to go in sorrow here,

With him the chosen ones to pray.

Well, St. Peter, I'm sure to go,

And if a chance would be given to him,

He'd be a good man, I'm sure,

And a chance he'd get to go,

So open, St. Peter, and we'll pass in."

St. Peter sat quiet and stroked his shill,

With a smile of office, he had to laugh.

Then said, with a very gleam in his eye,

"Who's tending this gateway—you or I?"

And then he arose in instantaneity,

And pressed the button upon the wall,

And said to the imp who answered the bell,

"Escort this lady around to him!"

The man stood still as a piece of stone,

Stood sadly, gloomily there alone.

This his wife was not, he was told.

He thought if the woman went before,

That he would certainly have to go,

That, if she went down to the regions dim,

There wouldn't be ghost of a show for him,

Stowkye turned, by habit bent,

To follow wherever the woman went,

St. Peter, standing on duty there,

Observed that the top of his head was bare.

He called the gentlest back, and said:

"Friend boy, long have you been wearin'?

"This is your first time, I see," he added.

And the thoughtful added, "What?"

St. Peter was silent. With head bent down,

He raised his hand and scratched his crown.

Then, seeming a different thought to take,

Slowly, half to himself, he spoke,

"Ninety years with that woman there?"

"Ninety years, but hasn't any hair?"

Stowkye is woken. Sinner's not good.

He smoked and swore—I should think he would.

Thirty years with a tongue so sharp?

Hot Angel Gabriel! Give him a large!

A jester here, with a golden string!

Good sir, pass in where the angels sing!

"Well, this boy's got a hundred ways."

And so the Scriptures had come to pass,

"The last shall be first, and the first shall be last."

The man stood still as a piece of stone,

Stood sadly, gloomily there alone.

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He called the gentlest back, and said:

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, December 5, 1903.

Hugo Nuench, our consul at Plauen, Germany, states that the cost of living to working people there is increasing far beyond the increase in wages. The price of wheat has doubled that paid for the same quality in the United States. Meat from article of luxury to the German working people and they consume of it only 68.51 pounds per capita during the last year.

It is now calculated that the Cuban reciprocity treaty will go into effect on or about Dec. 20. That is the date when the ten days, which must be given after the exchange of ratifications before the new rates of duty go into effect, expire. At the state department and at the Senate it is expected that the formalities incident to the exchange of ratifications will not occupy more than two or three days. The bill will be passed by the Senate on Dec. 10, and will probably be signed by the President the same day. Thus the indications are that everything will be in readiness to put the new duties into effect on the earliest possible date, Dec. 20.

Democratic Prospects.

Our Democratic friends see hope ahead for 1904, though to most unbiased minds they appear to be simply rainbow chasers. Some of the leaders of the party have figured out a victory in November next and this is the way they do it. In the next electoral college they will be 476 votes. In order to win, the successful candidate must have 289. The Democrats count on the solid south as a starting place, which will give them 161 votes. In this figuring they are doubtless correct. The Democrats can count on Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia every time, though Kentucky has been carried by the Republicans on at least one occasion. In addition to the 161 southern votes, they think that Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah, with 17 votes are sure. In this they may have reckoned without their host, for every one of these States may go Republican. But giving them the 17, that will make 108, which will leave 71 short. Here is where the fine figuring comes in. The party mathematicians count on Maryland with eight votes, New York thirty-five and Rhode Island four, to help them out. With all these they have a grand total of 218. They still lack twenty. These they hope to pick up from California six, Connecticut seven, New Jersey twelve and Oregon four.

Now, what does this plan call for on the part of the Democratic party? They must carry at least seven states that they lost in the last presidential election. Grant them, first of all, Maryland, which is, in fact, a Democratic state. Even allow them New York, which, while it went Democratic in 1897 at a state election, has been Republican other than that since 1882. Still, in spite of this record, admit that, under certain conditions, the Democrats have a very fair chance of carrying the Empire State next fall. Then comes Rhode Island. Here even the Democratic Boston Herald thinks the outlook is not hopeful. Admittedly says the Herald "for two years the state has elected a Democratic Governor, but that was almost solely owing to state issues, and national politics did not enter the campaign in either year to any material extent. Cleveland never carried Rhode Island in a presidential contest, and, for that matter, the electoral vote of our southern neighbor has gone continuously to the Republican party for the last thirty years. Therefore, we can hardly justify an estimate that puts Rhode Island into the Democratic column; we should not even make her doubtful." For once the Herald is evidently right in the prediction.

California, Connecticut, New Jersey and Oregon have been consistently Republican for many years. And the chance of the Democrats winning them next fall does not look particularly brilliant just now. We should as soon expect to see Massachusetts go Democratic as Connecticut or New Jersey. On the whole the prospect for Democratic success looks at the present writing decidedly gloomy.

New Democratic Allies.

There seems to be a growing feeling in well informed circles that it is the intention of the Wall street magnates, represented by J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, John W. Gates, and others, to defeat the election of President Roosevelt, if possible. To accomplish that purpose they will ally themselves with the Democracy. In other words the men who have heretofore demanded high protective tariff, sound money, etc., now propose to go in with the party of free trade, free silver, flat money and all the other financial heresies that the country has known for the past forty years. That will be a curious spectacle indeed. That this is no random statement is made evident by some of the leading papers of the country that are known to be in close touch with these great financiers. Harper's Weekly, a paper strongly affiliated with Wall street, makes the positive statement that these interests will favor the Democrats next year against President Roosevelt, if that party will

drop Bryan and Bryanism. The Wall Street Journal, commenting on the article in Harper's, says: "This has been apparent to well informed persons ever since the municipal election in this city, but this is the first time that it has been openly admitted in a place known to have intimate connections with financial interests opposed to Mr. Roosevelt. The opposition which has heretofore been carried on in a secret way and by covert suggestion and innuendo is now apparently about ready to appear in the open."

The Wall Street Journal further says: "That leading financial interests should be prepared to go over to the Democratic party, which is the party of free trade or at least of such tariff revision as points towards free trade, is altogether extraordinary. For the propertors of these financial interests are largely concerned in the maintenance of a protective tariff, and even if they were not, business men have, as a rule, been antagonistic to any propositions for radical reform in that direction, because they know the unsettling influence of tariff agitation and the demoralizing effect of tariff legislation upon trade. That these powerful financial interests, therefore, should be ready to transfer their allegiance to the party of tariff reform in a presidential election, is clear proof of the intensity of their antagonism to President Roosevelt, who is altogether likely to be the candidate of the Republican party next year. If these interests carry out their present program, it is clear that they will do so either because they are willing to risk the enactment of a tariff reform measure in case of the triumph of the Democratic party, or else because they believe that by their support of its candidate they can prevent that party from taking any more than nominal steps toward carrying out the policy which in all probability they will be compelled to advocate in their platform."

No fact, it seems to us, is of more far-reaching importance to the business and the politics of this country than the fact of this financial opposition to the President of the United States who has had the courage to enforce the law and advocate publicly. This financial opposition in itself presents an issue to the people of this country of grave import.

In our opinion if these financial interests represented by the men mentioned above ally themselves with the Democratic party, it will only make their defeat and the defeat of their party allies all the more emphatic next November.

The Appalachians.

At a meeting of the Natural History Society at the Museum last Monday night, under the presidency of Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, there was a large meeting of ladies and gentlemen to hear a very interesting lecture delivered without notes, but illustrated by a number of maps, by Mr. Cope Whitehouse on the Appalachian Mountains. He spoke to the following purport:

The Appalachian Range is a term familiar to all physical geographers, but Mr. Whitehouse showed that the true text books are not printed pages but the contour maps of the Geological Survey. He explained how he had been led to prepare in color-contouring the map of that plateau, and how, finally, his work had exceeded itself over a hundred square feet, part of which was exhibited. It covered an area from the headwaters of the Potomac and those eastern affluents of the Ohio, the Alleghany and Monongahela, to the French Broad, popularized by its association with Biltmore, the famous Vanderbilt place, constructed on plans drawn by Mr. Richard Hunt, who would always be claimed as a New Yorker.

The hydrography of this Appalachian region is the most complicated he had ever studied. The Potomac, rising in Lat. 38° 30', and flowing north, would seem destined to empty into Lake Seneca and Ontario, and discharge into the Atlantic by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Yet without any obstacle of serious height, this stream, with unimportant affluents from the north, makes its way to the east and south and determines the site of the capital of the United States. It is equally interesting, and not less surprising, to study the other streams of this part of the Atlantic system. "How" they overlapped one another is only comprehended by one who has traced them with care, but the "why" remains an enigma. The Yadkin flows in a broad valley in a west to east direction. It is about as normal and natural a river as one would expect to find anywhere on the surface of the earth, but just south of it the French Broad, rising on the Atlantic side of the Mt. Mitchell Range, the highest elevations in the United States this side of the Mississippi, runs from east to west.

The hydrographic surprise of the Appalachians is the New River. It is astonishing how small a role this river plays in geography and school instruction. The ignorance is so complete that he had been asked whether the "New River" had been discovered and named by him. Professor Davis, of Harvard, who has recently returned from the Far East with Professor Punnett of Newport, has made a most interesting contribution to the geographical knowledge of this part of the North Carolina mountains. He had pointed out how the Alleghany sink from the proud heights of the Peaks of Otter, the pride of the valley of Virginia, to a mere shelf, tilted slightly to the left. It is in this drainage channel that the waters of North Carolina, falling on the east side of the Appalachian Mountains, coming from the highlands of Cuba, fill and sometimes flood the Great Kanawha in August and September. Thus there is a supply available for the Ohio from Point Pleasant to Cincinnati whose existence would not be suspected by those who associate the summer months with the dry season of the North. Not only is the annual rainfall large—amounting sometimes to nearly eight feet—but there is not a fortnight without a shower while the "seepage" is continuous and abundant. Streams fed by these same rains, however, are gradually eating their way through the pebble plain separating the New River from the Yadkin. Blowing Rock commands the source of

the southern affluents of the Mississippi. It is a far-away ancestor of the Father of Waters. Thus the Southern Appalachians are not a divide. They are in the watershed of the Ohio; and their eastern slopes are in the drainage basin of the Gulf of Mexico.

If the Geological Survey would publish its contour map of the United States from its blue and brown stones, omitting the black, there would be a hydrographic map available on a large scale which could be sold at even less than sixty cents, the cost of that of which a copy is exhibited. It would be a hydrographic map "pure and simple," but the complex system of the Eastern Appalachians, with its marvellous water power, is now only intelligible when a map has been colored to show the independence of the separate rivers.

He could imagine no more instructive occupation than the shading of such a contour map and the addition of the names of its principal towns and lines of railway, for a high school class. Such a map would show that the low pass of the Mohawk had created New York. If one fifth of the millions to be paid to the Republic of Panama were to be expended on a highway from Newport to the west, after the fashion of a Roman road, or aqueduct, Narragansett Bay would be easily, as it was one hundred and fifty years ago, the maritime center of the North Atlantic.

Following the New River northward to its junction with the Greenbrier, it would be seen that there was in fact no Appalachian Range. The Mississippi rises on the east side of the mountains of West Virginia as well as to the east of Niagara Falls and the west of the headwaters of the Columbia River. The drainage from the north, where the Greenbrier overlaps the Ohio and the Potomac, flows down from the south to form the great Kanawha River, by which the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad passes from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. He exhibited a huge scale map, given to him by the U. S. engineer in Charleston, of this river, colored by him. The importance of coal had been painfully impressed upon every householder last year. The Government had spent about five million dollars for slack water navigation on this outlet into the Ohio.

He explained the system of locks and dams which the government purposed to extend to the lower Ohio, but deemed this unnecessary; and was satisfied that if they would train up the streams in the way they should go, when they arrived at their full strength in the lower New River and Great Kanawha they would be easily controlled. In fact a copious waterfall is made each lunar month during the period of moonlight, so important for river navigation.

Referring to an interview with him which had appeared in the New York Herald, on May 10, he showed a small map, colored so as to indicate the elevation of that plateau of the West, commonly called the Rocky Mountains. It was a case in which the part was greater than the whole. Sidney Smith had said of a London celebrity that he would not hesitate to speak disrespectfully of the equator. The "passing of the Rockies" might inspire some epic poet as the Passing of Arthur had done. One thing was certain: The Geological Survey, by this map, said that it could not find any extension of the Pike's Peak group to the north and south in the way in which the range is depicted on the railroad maps and in school atlases. The absence of a snow line is most important, from an irrigation as well as a scientific standpoint. It could be explained by that theory of cosmic-dynamics to which this scientist is a student himself. Philadelphia has been described as behind New York; but it now appears to be three years behind the up-to-date members of the Natural History Society of Newport.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1903, by W. T. Foster. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent December 9 to 15, warm wave December 3 to 12, cool wave Dec. 11 to 17.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Dec. 15, cross west of Rockies by close of December 16, great central valleys 17 to 19, eastern states 20. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 15, great central valleys 17, eastern states 19. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 18, great central valleys 20, eastern states 22.

The special feature of this disturbance will be its low average temperatures. A great rise will occur following the last preceding cold wave and blizzard but temperatures will remain comparatively low while they will appear mild as compared with the week before. The cold wave of this disturbance will go low enough to be of some importance but not as low as the preceding. Following next disturbance is where the severe cold wave will come in.

Rhode Island has twenty-three presidential postoffices and 114 fourth-class offices. Of the latter, seventy-five are money order offices. In compensation of its fourth-class postmasters, Rhode Island comes fourth, paying them an average of \$857.08 each per year.

Some idea of the amount of business done by the rural free delivery carriers may be gained by figures given in the report of the fourth assistant postmaster general for the six months from Jan. 1, to July 1, 1903. During that period the rural carriers in Rhode Island delivered 409 registered packages, 142,663 letters, 20,630 postal cards, 195,517 newspapers, 55,712 circulars and 10,933 packages, making a total of 425,893 pieces, or an average per month per carrier of 4,174 pieces. During the same period of time the Rhode Island rural carriers collected 47 registered packages, 10,417 letters, 8,450 postal cards, 1,995 newspapers, 1,157 circulars and 1,772 packages, making a total of 82,273 pieces collected, on which \$1,765.62 worth of stamps were cancelled. In the amount of stamps cancelled per carrier per month Rhode Island comes seventh in the list of states and territories, with \$18.75.

The average number of patrons served by each of the Rhode Island carriers is 525.

Mrs. Maud Harrington has returned from her vacation trip to New York.

Washington Matters.

Actions in Panama and Colombia—Opposition to the Proposition to Lend Cuba to Join the Union—Speaker Cannon Objects to Adjournment—Sole.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30, 1903. Minister Yerrell has received advice from Panama informing him that the canal treaty will be ratified by the junta and returned to Washington without delay. There is no opposition to the treaty on the isthmus. When the ratified treaty reaches Washington, it will be sent at once to the Senate.

General Reyes, the Colombian representative, has arrived in Washington. His credentials are in order, he will be received by the President. His purpose of saving Panama to Colombia is, of course, for the hope, his government's threats of raising 100,000 to fight the United States are not taken seriously. Probably his mission will end in an attempt to secure a money indemnity for Colombia and to force Panama to assume a portion of Colombia's debt. In the latter demand he will be supported by England and other European governments. In fact the first visit of Sir Mortimer Durand, the new British ambassador, who has just arrived here, will be to press the claim of English bondholders that Panama assume a fair share of Colombia's debt. The fact that the representative will be independent of our government, shows that the dependent status of Panama is recognized by England.

When it was announced in the Senate that Senator Hanna was to succeed Senator Morgan as chairman of the committee on inter-oceanic canals, the aged champion of the Nicaraguan route rose and, in a speech which lasted the greater part of two sessions of the Senate, made a most bitter attack on the President and on his policy in Panama. Before he finished his strident remarks, the Senator had to request the privilege of speaking from his seat, by declaring that President McKinley favored the Nicaraguan route, he got in a dispute with Senator Hanna, who showed that McKinley had no preference. In the end, Senator Morgan declared, "Heretofore November 8, 1903, will be a mournful day, to be celebrated by all filibusters who destroy government in the interests of pete."

Senator Newlands' invitation to Cuba to join the union was opposed by Senators Lodge, Hale and O. H. Platt, who pointed out, in the debate, that such an invitation would be looked upon as a command, that it would expose this country to the suspicion of desiring to annex Latin American territory, and that it would weaken the hands of the present administration of Cuba, under which the island had enjoyed such remarkable prosperity. Many interesting and important points were brought out in the discussion. Senator Hale said that he believed that the men who were listening to him would like to see Canada and the United States united, Senator Lodge expressed the same sentiment, by saying he hoped all the European flags of this continent would return to Europe and Spain's. Senator Platt of Connecticut, the author of the Platt amendment, declared that this government exercised no protection over Cuba, and that Cuba was not our ward. Quoting McKinley, he said, "We are neighbors, we must be close friends." Senator Teller said that without entering into the debate, he wished to state positively that Cuba was in no way a dependency of the United States, and that any international lawyer would declare such a contention ridiculous. Senator Newlands argued the trade advantages Cuba would gain by union, and said that his resolution considered merely Cuba's welfare, that the acceptance of the invitation would be decided by popular vote, and that the Cubans had, therefore, no cause for alarm.

Speaker Cannon refused to consent to the adjournment of Congress, before the regular session, as the Senate desired, and as neither branch of Congress can adjourn for more than three days without consent of the other, the Senate will have to remain in session. The Senators postponed the vote on the Cuban bill until December 16, and the Speaker of the House declared that Congress shall not adjourn until action is taken on the measure for which it was convened in extra session. The President supports Speaker Cannon. In the House, Mr. Williams, the minority leader, attacked the Republicans because they were keeping Congress in session without doing business, and demanded that action be taken on his resolution calling for reciprocity negotiations with Canada as well as a scientific standpoin. It could be explained by that theory of cosmic-dynamics to which this scientist is a student himself. Philadelphia has been described as behind New York; but it now appears to be three years behind the up-to-date members of the Natural History Society of Newport.

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Former President Grover Cleveland will never again be the nominee of his party for the presidency. He made this emphatic declaration in an open letter, in which he says, "In full view of every consideration presented, I have not for a moment been able, nor am I now able to open my mind to the thought that in any circumstances or upon any consideration, I should ever again become the nominee of my party for the Presidency. My determination not to do this is unalterable and conclusive". Much of the support given Cleveland will now go to Alton Brooks Parker, chief judge of the court of appeals of New York.

Harmon between Senator Platt and Governor Odell of New York has been established through the efforts of President Roosevelt, who summoned them both to the White House for an exchange of views and general clearing up of misapprehensions. There had been much rivalry between the two men for control of the state machine and the quarrel threatened the harmony of the Republican party in a state which has long been regarded as necessary to whichever party is to win the national election. Senator Platt is to remain the leader of the party, but the governor is to take a more active part in the management of party affairs. Both the Governor and the Senator have declared for President Roosevelt's re-election and feel confident that he will carry the state next fall.

The treaty ceding the Isle of Pines to Cuba has been ratified by the Senate. The treaty of Paula left this island for future determination as to its ownership. In return for naval and coaling stations in Cuba, the United States government confirms the title of the insular republic to the Isle of Pines.

The politicians of Illinois, who have been boasting Speaker Cannon, for the vice-presidential nomination, have received a set back by a statement issued by the Speaker's secretary, which says: "As Speaker of the House the full measure of his ambition, so far as public office is concerned, is satisfied. Even if he would be an available candidate, his combination is not to be thought of for a moment." He added that the Speaker had no desire for the place now occupied by Senator Frye, president pro tem. of the Senate.

"With unbroken regularity in each month and always taking the United States nearly two months to land 10,000 soldiers in Cuba. According to Gen. Hayes, Colombia is prepared to land half a million men on the isthmus in ten days. That is practically the entire male population of Colombia of military age, including the inhabitants of districts that will not hear for the next six months that there has been any trouble at Panama. Evidently Colombian armies never by telegraph, but what if some ruthless enemy should cut the wires while they were in transit?"—New York World.

Almost a Century.

On Wednesday, December 2d, Mrs.

Abby M. Almy, formerly of this city, celebrated her 88th birthday in a very quiet manner at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lillibridge, Richmond, R. I., where during the day, she received many congratulatory messages and tokens of loving remembrance from absent friends. Even at this advanced age Mrs. Almy is in possession of her health, is bright and cheerful, and deeply interested in all the affairs of every day life, and we hope may be spared to reach her centennial year.

A New York manufacturer is to bring suit to recover \$30,000 invested in U. S. Shipbuilding, and will name J. Pierpont Morgan as one of the defendants.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER 1, 1903. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
8 AM</							

MISERY IN "ZION"

Many Living in Flimsy Shanties, Dugouts and Tents

DOWIE'S SECRET TUNNEL

"Billie" Keeps Appointments In Buildings Two Hundred Feet Apart Without Going Out of Doors--Mills to Continue

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Judge Kohlsaat has issued an order to the Zion receivers authorizing them to place \$109,100 insurance on the Zion plants, none of which heretofore has been insured, and to employ such help as necessary to the operation of the factories. The receivers were also instructed to enforce the Zion City ordinances so as not to offend the residents.

Judge Kohlsaat has also ordered that the receivers should report on the business of the Zion industries within one week in order that the court may determine whether the receivership should be continued or not. It was further decided that all coupons issued by Dowie to laborers and wage workers in Zion City outstanding before Dec. 1 should be accepted at the discretion of the receivers.

Investigation showed that the fuel supply of many families in Zion is reduced almost to nothing. The extent to which people in Zion have beggared themselves is shown by a trip through town. It would be bleak, desolate place in winter, even if the houses were tightly built and heated, because the settlement rambles over an unprotected prairie that slopes to the marshy shores of Lake Michigan and is open to the full sweep of the winds that come from the north or east over the water. Many poor people, the men and women who work in the factories, live in houses shabby in construction and unfit to live in through a Chicago winter. The walls of some are merely slabs of tarred paper, nailed on wood frames. Other houses are simple tents made of canvas, while still others are combinations of tents and sheds.

A few are practically constructed of the earth upon which they stand, something after the fashion of a dugout. From the chimneys of four out of five of these smokestacks not a speck of smoke can be seen rising. A shovelful of coal or a dozen or two sticks of wood comprised the entire visible supply of fuel of most of the people of whom Dowie is owing \$100,000. Others still less fortunate possessed neither coal or wood. In several instances the occupants had gone back to stumps and roots and piles of dried grass and straw as the sole protection against freezing.

To such straits have some of the Zionites been driven that instead of chopping down trees they dig them up by the roots so as to have additional fuel.

Whether Dowie's home, Babbitt house, is connected with the administration building, 200 feet away, by an underground tunnel is a question that is puzzling Custodian Heidens. Dowie had an appointment with Heidens and while the custodian was standing at the door of the administration building waiting for Dowie to appear he was notified that Dowie was awaiting him inside. Dowie kept another appointment in the same mysterious way and then Heidens came to the conclusion that Dowie must be in possession of an underground passage between the two buildings. Not once since the receivers seized Zion City has its founder been seen out of doors, yet he has held conferences both at his home and at the administration building.

Judge Kohlsaat has granted an application, made by some of the creditors, to have Dowie appear in court for examination before a referee in bankruptcy.

Dowie will be put on the witness stand before Bankruptcy Referee Eastman and under oath will be required to answer all questions regarding the financial affairs of Zion City. This action was taken on motion of Attorney Samuel Etelson, who filed the original petition in bankruptcy against Dowie.

Highway Work Tied Up

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 4.—A special meeting of the finance committee of the city government was held last night to devise means of securing funds to carry on the work of the highway department, which was stopped by the discovery that the department was without funds. It was voted to negotiate a loan of \$10,000.

Maine Needs Further Repairs

Washington, Dec. 3.—In consequence of certain defects in the machinery of the battleship Maine, Secretary Moody has decided to withdraw that vessel from blockade duty on the Caribbean coast of the Isthmus of Panama in order that the necessary repairs may be made at the New York navy yard.

Preacher Charged With Cruelty

Castleton, Vt., Dec. 4.—Rev. Daniel McElroy of Pawlet was arraigned here, charged with cruelty to his 8-year-old daughter. The case was continued and McElroy placed under \$500 bonds for his appearance later. McElroy is pastor of the Congregational church at Pawlet.

Two Buildings Burned

Cornish, Me., Dec. 4.—The large three-story boarding house in this town owned by Miss Fanny Boynton and the residence of W. P. Perkins were destroyed by fire this morning. In the Boynton house the occupants escaped to their night clothes. The total loss is \$500.

Corteaux Sent to Asylum

Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 4.—Judge Statford has committed Bartolomeo Corteaux, the alleged murderer of Peter Vorrey, to the insane asylum at Peterboro for mental examination. Corteaux's trial is set for next March.

TREATY RATIFIED

Prompt Action by Junta of New Republic

OPPOSITION IN SENATE

Compact May Be Transmitted Before Christmas. Adjournment—Chairman Cullom Feels Sure of Its Ratification

Washington, Dec. 3.—Two telegrams, one from the Junta and the other from the minister of foreign affairs of Panama, announcing the approval of the Hay-Burns-Variela treaty, have been received by Minister Burns-Variela. They are dated Dec. 2 and are as follows:

"At 11:22 a. m. the junta has finished the examination and approved and signed the central treaty." This is signed by Bepidima, minister of foreign relations.

The second telegram says: "We are happy to communicate to your excellency that we have just ratified the Hay-Burns-Variela treaty without modification and unanimously. This official act has been received with unanimous approbation." This is signed by Messrs. Arango, Arias and Zapicoza, members of the Junta.

Minister Burns-Variela will communicate the news received by him to Secretary Hay.

The treaty is approved and signed by the Panama Junta will be promptly returned to Minister Variela. To insure its safe and prompt transmission without interference by officials anywhere the treaty will be entrusted to Consul General Glazier of Panama, who will forward it to Washington in the American diplomatic mail pouch. Instructions to this effect already have been sent to Glazier by Secretary Hay. This courtesy was extended at the request of Minister Variela, who is anxious that there shall be no interruption to the safe return of the approved treaty to Washington.

The president expects that the treaty with Panama will be returned to Washington within two weeks. The indications now are that the treaty will be transmitted to the Senate before the adjournment of Congress for the Christmas holidays. It is doubtful whether it will be considered before the holiday recess. Senator Cullom, chairman of the foreign relations committee, had a conference with the president regarding the treaty. He indicated that serious opposition to ratification of the treaty would be developed, but expressed no doubt of its ultimate ratification.

The Ceremony at Panama

Panama, Dec. 3.—The new canal treaty was ratified without amendment by the republic of Panama. Rear Admiral Walker arrived on the same train that brought Senator Capriles from Colon, known Arango and Arias with some of the ministers of the new republic, met the party at the railway station. Senator Capriles drove immediately to the government palace, where he opened the chest and withdrew the cotton wrappings, finally bringing to light the treaty, enveloped in the Panama flag. The document was addressed to the members of the Junta by Minister Burnas-Variela. Senator Arias then broke the seal and formally handed the paper to the members of the Junta. There was only one copy in the English language. After discussing its provisions, the ministers and members of the Junta all signed the document. Then they handed it to Admiral Walker for transmission to Washington.

England Bought the Battleships

London, Dec. 4.—It is officially admitted at the admiralty that Great Britain has purchased the two battleships, Libertad and Constitution, built on the Clyde for Chile, the price being \$10,275,000.

Cabinet to Appeal to Police.

Boston, Dec. 4.—The second day of the hack and cab drivers' strike passed without incident or change in the situation. The strikers, through their representatives, will visit the police board and ask why the commissioners allow hacks and cabs that do not belong to the Boston Cab company to stand in front of certain hotels. The Boston Cab company has made no attempt to operate its hacks and cabs. If there be no settlement of the strike before Saturday night it is thought that the Coal Teamsters' union will take some action on the matter of delivering coal to hotels that employ non-union cabmen.

Poll-Tax Prisoner Seeks Release

Providence, Dec. 4.—John A. Barden had the attention of the supreme court on a petition filed by his counsel to have the prisoner released from jail. Barden has been in jail 26 weeks for non-payment of his poll-tax and costs. His bond has been paid by the city of Pawtucket, and the amount now required to secure his release is \$55. As questions involving the constitutionality of the poll-tax law are involved, Judge Davis reserved the matter for the full bench.

Number One Goes Free

Boston, Dec. 4.—Commissioner Hale has started to work on hearing the evidence in the cases of 100 or more Chinese who are charged with being in this country without the necessary admission papers. Yip Fung Tsui was the first defendant called. He was finally discharged after producing a certificate issued by the deputy vice-consul general at Canton in 1897.

Sad End of Honeymoon

Boston, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Charles C. Glazier, 21, of Ave. Anna Maria, Boston, was married only a week ago. A week before her marriage the young woman gave her town to purchase a portion of her wedding outfit, and on returning home was pressed to the carriages to the pavement and sustained internal injuries, from which she died later.

NAVIGATOR IN ERROR

British Cruiser Flora Strikes a Rock and Is Wrecked
Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 4.—H. M. S. Flora went on the rock-strewn dense fog near Village Point, Desman Island, the place where the collier Willimette went ashore several years ago. The stem is submerged, but the bow is high out of water.

The Flora was going at a high rate of speed when she struck, her bow being driven on the shell of rocks with a crash which shook seamen from their feet and shattered the big cruiser front to end. The sea roared in quickly through the open scupper and soon the after part of the vessel was below water. The officers were driven from their quarters and were only able to save what few things they could carry in their hands. Much damage has been done at the bow, and the vessel, which is worth \$1,250,000, is believed to be a total wreck.

It is believed the wreck was due to the negligence of officer in starting a red star train for a beaten on the opposite side of the channel, four miles south. He turned to port, thinking he was avoiding this, instead of going to starboard, as he should have done. When he discovered his mistake the cruiser was piled high on the rocks.

The Flora is a twin-screw vessel, 320 feet long, drawing over 10 feet, with 3,500 tons displacement. She was launched 10 years ago. She carried 312 men and had a speed of over 19 knots.

Church Versus State

Beth Juan, P. R., Dec. 4.—Rev. Felipe Villalobos, a priest of the Catholic church at Huamachao, has been convicted in court of a violation of the civil marriage law in marrying a couple without a license and has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 or to the alternative of 60 days in jail. Bishop Bleek has appealed to Governor Huam to pardon Villalobos. Villalobos claims that the laws of the church overrule the civil code relating to marriage and says that his course has been approved by Bishop Bleek. The feeling concerning the matter is intense and the decision of Governor Huam is eagerly awaited.

Novelty in Marine Construction

New York, Dec. 4.—Steamer Pontoon, built to the order of the war department, has sailed for Washington. The Pontoon is to be used in connection with the army transport service. She is 80 feet over all, 18 feet beam and 42 inches draught. Her displacement is 72 tons and she is of steel throughout. The craft is built in sections, easily assembled when afloat. She has been put together and taken apart in an hour and a half, and she has shown a speed of 11 miles an hour.

Durand Presents Credentials

Washington, Dec. 4.—Sir Henry M. Durand, successor of Sir Michael H. Herbert as ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, was received formally by President Roosevelt yesterday afternoon. Secretary of State Hay conducted Durand to the blue room, where he was presented to the president and Secretary Loeb. Ambassador Durand presented his credentials to President Roosevelt and cordial greetings were exchanged.

Where Advertising Grows

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Plans for checking the broadsides being made to their business by newspaper advertising were discussed by the directors of the Associated Billposters and Distributors of the United States and Canada at a meeting here. Instances were cited where large advertisers had reduced billboard and poster advertising to patronize the newspapers.

Ottawa University Burned

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—The Ottawa university, one of the largest educational institutions in Canada, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. None of the students was injured, though many of them had narrow escapes. Three priests were forced to jump from upper windows and were badly injured.

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Tried to Steal Pocketbook

Norwood, Mass., Dec. 4.—Eugene Worcester, aged 19, and Walter Welsh, 18, were arrested last night on the charge of a snuffing Miss Annie Davis with intent to rob. Miss Davis identified the men as the two who met her earlier in the evening and unsuccessfully attempted to wrest her pocketbook from her hand.

Inn Destroyed by Fire

Sterling, Mass., Dec. 4.—The Sterling Inn, John H. Coughlin, proprietor, was destroyed by fire late last night. The building and contents were valued at \$25,000. It is not known how the fire started. There were no guests at the inn. Three of the employees who were in bed on the fourth floor escaped with much difficulty.

Liquor Dealers Heavily Fined

Providence, Dec. 4.—For selling beer by the keg instead of from the keg, three Jericho liquor dealers have been fined \$175, \$135 and \$110 respectively by United States revenue officers. The law requiring a tax of \$50 of dealers who maintain wholesale sale of malted liquors had been violated.

Suffocated in Bed

Wakefield, Mass., Dec. 4.—Levi Dr. Dilling, aged 25, was suffocated in his room during the night. When the body was discovered the room was full of smoke and the carpet and woodwork were slowly burning. It is thought that a lighted lamp was upset after the man went to sleep.

Another in Woburn, Mass., 21, was fatally injured during a run-away accident. He was thrown from the carriage to the pavement and sustained internal injuries, from which he died later.

HE GIVES NAMES

Salsbury Exposes Boodlers in Grand Rapids Scandal

ALDERMEN GOT A SHARE

Ex-Mayor, Newspaper Men and State Representatives Involved
In Six Separate Water Conspiracy Deals at One Time

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 4.—The confession of ex-City Attorney Launcelot K. Salsbury in regard to the notorious water scandal in this city was told for the first time in court at the preliminary examination of State Senator David Burns, and it has created a tremendous sensation on account of the number of prominent persons it implicates, in addition to the 17 officials and former officials who were arrested on bribery charges 10 days ago.

The persons implicated by Salsbury during his testimony against Burns and the amounts he alleged they received, are as follows:

George R. Perry, ex-mayor, \$13,745;

C. S. Sprent, manager Grand Rapids Democrat, \$2,333; R. A. Cameron, New York, \$500; State Senator Burns, \$200;

Alderman McColl, \$500; Alderman Ellen, \$350; Alderman de Pugier, \$350;

Alderman Muir, \$500; Alderman Kline, \$350; Alderman Donovan, \$500;

Alderman Phillips, \$1,000; Alderman Johnson, \$350 or \$1,000; Alderman Stonehouse, \$350; Alderman Lester, \$500; Alderman Shriner, \$500; Alderman Mol, \$500; Alderman Goss, \$500; Alderman Hodges, \$500; Alderman Stoen, \$500; C. P. Hobbs, \$500; Russell Thompson, reporter on Evening Press, \$500; Isaac Lamoreaux, ex-city clerk, \$1,500; State Representative Van Zee, \$500; State Representative Vanderhook, \$500; F. D. Conger, manager Grand Rapids Herald, \$10,000; T. F. McClary, a prominent attorney now in Florida, \$7,500; C. S. Burch, manager of The Evening Press, \$500.

He also implicated in water deals D. E. Waters, ex-president of the board of public works; Dr. Wilke de Vries, ex-city physician; George Ellis, a local broker; S. M. Lemon, collector of internal revenue, and W. H. Anderson, president of the Fourth National bank. Six separate water conspiracy deals were on in Grand Rapids at one time, according to Salsbury's sworn testimony, each gigantic in its size and all calling for the use of a bootleg fund. In addition to the Henry Taylor \$100,000 Lake Michigan water deal, he testified that there were five other strings out, from each one of which thousands of dollars were hanging. Every one of these six sets of men who put up or offered to advance a corruption fund were dupes, Salsbury says, of himself, Perry, McGarry and Sprent.

Pat Flynn of New York is named as one of those at the head of one scheme. The men interested in the Hydraulic Water company are named as the backers of another deal in Chicago. Then there was a Milwaukee deal, the Omaha deal, in which the Barton millionaires are said to have put up \$50,000, and the Gilcrease deal. On top of all these, Salsbury implicates Revenue Collector Lemon with a deal, charging Lemon with coming to him with a proposition to buy the council after having bought the mayor for \$10,000. D. H. Crow of Grand Rapids and Moses Crow of New York are also mentioned in connection with one of the deals.

Samuel R. Tarrandise, first selectman of Lisbon Falls, Me., died at an insane hospital, where he was taken about a month ago. He was 62 years old.

Albert A. Serrin, a former chief of the Woburn, Mass., fire department, and well known throughout eastern Massachusetts in firemen's circles, died of paralysis, aged 60.

Mrs. Timothy Quill of New Bedford, Mass., was sitting near a table when a lamp fell from the table to the floor and was broken. The kerosene ignited and dashed up in a flame that enveloped the woman. She died from her injuries.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, while attending a theatre at Newport, R. I., started to leave the box and pitched headlong down a step, striking on her hands and chest. Two doctors are attending her.

Thomas H. Buckley, pioneer manufacturer of night lunch carts on a large scale, and president of the T. H. Buckley Manufacturing company, died at Worcester, Mass., aged 35.

A receiver has been appointed for the Codman & Hall Co., wholesale and retail wine and cigar merchants, Boston.

O. P. Sales, 46, was run over and instantly killed near the Dorchester station, Boston. His body was badly mangled and both legs were cut off.

Rev. Dr. John S. Lindsay, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Boston, is dead. He was 68 years old and a native of Baltimore.

Patrick Hayes, 62, a carpenter, was instantly killed at Waltham, Mass., by falling from a ladder. His neck was broken by the fall.

Nobility for Cash.

There are various foreign countries where a man can obtain a high-sounding "handle" to his name by the simple and convenient method of writing out a check for the amount at which the distinction is valued, says a writer in *Tit-Bits*. In fact, the rulers of these particular countries derive no small part of their incomes by conferring titles, orders and decorations upon those who are willing to pay the price for them.

Italy has earned the reputation of being one of the best title-selling countries. For about £1,000 the King will confer on you the title of prince, a distinction which carries with it many privileges. If this amount is a little more than one can afford there are the lesser distinction of duke and marquis, which cost £1,600 and £1,000 respectively. Or for £800 Italy will make you a count, while £480 will buy you the title of a baron and enable you to become a "noble".

There is also another way of obtaining a title in Italy. This is by purchasing an estate in the country. This method, however, is not often resorted to, as it is less rare and often more expensive than buying the title outright.

Even the Pope, by the by, does a little business in titles and "order" trading. It was Pope Leo XIII., on the occasion of his Papal Jubilee, who announced that in order to celebrate that auspicious event he had created a new honor, the St. John's Lateral Cross. This decoration, it was explained, would be conferred upon those who subscribed to the fund for the restoration of the Basilica of St. Peter's.

Some time ago a gentleman was charged before the Correctional Tribunal of Paris with using a title to which it was alleged he had no just claim. In support of his right, however, the accused produced a letter from the secretary of the Papal Nuncio stating that "His Holiness has been pleased to confer upon you the title of Prince and the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory." In payment for these honors a check for £1,112—being £886 for the Grand Cross—was requested by return of post. The Vatican will also create a count for £480 and a marquis for £129.

For the comparatively small sum of £175 the King of Spain will make a foreigner a Knight of the Order of Isabella. A Knighthood of the Most Noble Order of St. James and the sword, on the other hand, costs £325, and the candidate must also become an honorary officer in the Spanish army, which will cost him a matter of £50 to £100 more. The title of commander can also be bought for £300—with the Star, £375. The latter decoration is much sought after, by the by, as it greatly resembles that of the Prussian Eagle.

The King of Portugal, too, has a number of orders which he is ready to dispose of to suitable purchasers. To bestow upon a man the once-envied title of Knight of the Christus Order, His Majesty charges £200. A fifth class of the Order of the Tower and Sword, however, costs only £45, while the fourth, third and second class can be had for £75, £125 and £150 respectively.

Of course, a man does not usually deal direct with rulers or their private secretaries in purchasing any of the aforementioned distinctions. They are usually to be obtained through agents, mostly resident in Holland and Germany. As a matter of fact, the German newspapers have standing advertisements offering for sale distinctions ranging from count to prince.

Occasionally such advertisements appear in English papers. A few months ago, for instance, one of the most important dailies published in London advertised for sale the title of count in the Portuguese peerage. For £1,200 the agent guaranteed to arrange the whole transaction, and the only qualification beyond drawing the check required of the would-be noble was that he should make a preliminary residence of three months in Lisbon.

Serbia's ruler has at his disposal the Order of Takonia, which he will bestow on any one for £50 and £300, the first charge being made for knighthood and the other for a commandery. A similar price is asked for the Sun and Lion Orders of Persia, and for the Medjidie decoration, which the Turkish Sultan bestows on the faithful, as well as to the faithless. The Sultan of Turkey also bestows the Osmanje Order, of the First Class for about £1,000 and the Third Class of the same order for £250. The Star of Roumania, possessed by many literary men, is quoted by agents at £200, while the Sultan of Tunis offers the Order of Nischan Istikar, in three classes, at £90, £125 and £150 respectively.

San Marino, the smallest republic in the world, which is situated in Mount Titano, in the Italian Province of Emilia, does a flourishing business in titles. Unlike other countries, however, San Marino devotes most of the money so gained to the maintenance of charitable institutions. As a matter of fact, the system of selling titles in the little republic originated in this manner: A hospital was required, and, there being no money in the Treasury to pay for the building of it, the authorities hit upon the novel idea of offering patents of nobility for sale. The republic will make you a duke or a baron for £1,000, while £300 will buy you the title of count.

Non-smokers Healthier.

Every seven minutes in the day a new Glenwood is made and sold

"Makes Cooking Easy."

Walsh Bros. Newport

Alexeiff.

A pleasing personality, with nothing in his appearance to strike terror to the world, is the man who holds the keys of peace and war in the Far East today. Admiral Alexeiff, a man whom the Czar has many times been pleased to honor, is still young enough to look forward to great conquests, yet just old enough to impress us as a kindly, middle-aged man, with a patriarchal beard, whose delight is to dandle a child on his knee.

He is the first Russian viceroy in the Far East, the man upon whom Nicholas II has imposed the momentous task of building up a new empire. Just what part Alexeiff has played in the recent moves on the great chessboard of Asia nobody outside the Czar's empire knows.

He has been in his true Governor General of Eastern Siberia and Governor of Russian Manchuria, and he is today Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in the Pacific. It is an office hardly understood in England, for Alexeiff has power over the forces on land and on sea.

If he has played his part in the strange developments that have brought Russia face to face with Japan, Alexeiff has contributed his share also to the strength of the Russian navy. Time was when the Czar's navy was commanded and officered by Englishmen, when the sea power of Russia was not such a thing as appalled its enemies. But it is different now, and Russia's fleet stands third among the navies of Europe. With ports 9,000 miles apart, Russia has a naval position which Sir George Clarke describes "absolutely unique" and its new sea power is due not to the foresight and skill of its sailors, but to the foresight and skill of its admirals.

Solely as 1900 Alexeiff was side by side with the forces of Japan, against which he may soon be engaged in war.

He was in charge of the Russian troops in China, and laid under him when war began more troops than all the other powers together, except Japan. The story is told that the Russian band played the French "Marseillaise" as it marched into Peking, and that, it was only after some minutes of acutes agony that the general was able to stop the army of the autocrat sounding the republican march. But it was the simplest blunder, and should be taken as in the least suggesting lack of discipline. Where Alexeiff rules, there the soldier knows that obedience is the only virtue in the world.

If Alexeiff is not the slave of a strict convention—and we know that his soldiers were seen in China marching under umbrellas—he knows how to fit in freedom with efficiency.

It was he probably of whom a traveler was thinking when he wrote home that "I have seen high Russian officers joke and laugh with their soldiers as if they had been chums." Yet the same traveler wrote that on the trying march to Peking, "where soldiers of all other nationalities collapsed in hundreds along the road from sunstroke and dysentery, or oppressed by the great heat, I never saw a single Russian fall out of the ranks." When the allies left China the Czar sent Alexeiff a sword baling with gold and diamonds, and inscribed: "For victories at the seat of war in Pekhli, 1900."

Since then the Emperor has made his lord of Russia's Far Eastern empire, with powers almost absolute under the Czar himself and a special committee. The Admiral has become, as a Russian paper said, the instrument of the will and purpose of the Czar, and that in the territories where Russia's movements cause the greatest uneasiness to the rest of the world.

It is said that when he first received his flag Alexeiff had a consuming passion for "Russian bridge," and was the best player on the Pacific station. But he has no time for bridge today, especially if it is correct that the czar has telegraphed to him that "I give you full power to maintain, if necessary, the prestige of Russia by force of arms."

We shall hear more of Admiral Alexeiff if that is true.

Where Are We At?

"There is an easy way, if you are a cigarette smoker, to tell whether or not the habit injures you," said a physician. "Do you feel, after smoking, a languor, a sinking and a great depression? Do you feel melancholy, hopeless, weak? If you do you should abandon smoking at once."

The tendency of tobacco is to weaken the action of the heart. But in very strong, robust persons this weakening effect is very slight. It is not felt at all, and these persons tobacco cannot be said to injure. But in persons whose hearts and constitution are frail the effect is strongly felt, the symptoms being those that I have just described, and such persons ought not to smoke."

This specialist has tabulated the records of all the smoking and non-smoking medical students of his acquaintance for a period of nine years. He has found that the smokers are shorter in stature than the non-smokers and that they do not develop as well. In the course of four years non-smokers gain 24 per cent more in height and 26 per cent more in chest girth than the smokers. The former, too, are quicker than the latter. They learn quicker, talk quicker—exceed in the speed of all the physical and mental acts.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

When a man begins to go down there are always plenty to smooth his way for him.

An Epidemic of Crime.

An appalling epidemic of crime exists in the United States. It is not a pleasant task to attempt to enlarge upon this proposition, but until it is realized, the plague will spread. As to portray the ravages and increase of disease does not imply that all are ill, so to affirm an epidemic of crime does not imply universal moral corruption or social chaos, or understand the good which exists.

An epidemic of crime such as the present cannot be checked by any patent nostrum. The causes must be removed or counteracted. The influences which tend to make successive generations law-abiding, stable, yet genuinely progressive, are law—reverence for law and the enforcement of law; self-interest, which, as soon as memory and reflection are matured, teaches the majority that obedience to law is "the best policy"; regular employment, rational education, and the institutions of religion. Between these and the influences which promote crime there is ceaseless war, the state rising in the scale of civilization as crime diminishes, and falling when it increases. Law must be rigorously enforced.

The executive officer who takes upon himself to decide which of the statutes he will enforce is no friend to reverence for law. He who enforces every one he finds upon the statute-book places the responsibility upon the lawmakers. Lynching must be stigmatized as murder, not punished as such. Spectators who do not protest against the lynching should be treated as accessories. Courts must maintain the supremacy and majesty of the law. Trials must be made to feel their responsibility.

In exercising the pardoning power presidents and governors must not undo the work of honest juries and conscientious judges, except for reasons which will justify the act to the unscrupulous and sense of law-reverencing citizen. When property is being destroyed, assaults made, and murder threatened, and the militia is called out, the people should be ordered to disperse, and if they will not do so, they should be fired upon. Public sentiment should be unified against crime. In the effort to do this, all in authority and all patriotic citizens should co-operate.

To realize our danger and our deficiencies, to realize that "the rule of a republic is a rule of law and order," has, in itself, the potency of a remedy.

—James M. Buckley, in Century Magazine.

Ship Canal Data.

The department of commerce and labor's bureau of statistics has issued some interesting data on the nine ship canals of the world inspired by the attention now being paid to the proposed isthmian project. The canals are:

(1) The Suez Canal, begun in 1859 and completed in 1869.

(2) The Croustadt and St. Peterburg Canal, begun in 1877 and completed in 1890.

(3) The Corinth Canal, begun 1884 and completed in 1893.

(4) The Manchester Ship Canal, completed in 1894.

(5) The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, connecting the Baltic and North seas, completed in 1895.

(6) The Elbe and Trave Canal, connecting the North Sea and Baltic, opened in 1900.

(7) The Welland Canal, connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario.

(8 and 9) The two canals, United States and Canadian, respectively, connecting Lake Superior with Lake Huron.

The Suez canal has a depth of 31 feet, is 90 miles long and cost about \$100,000,000. In 1901 it paid 10 percent. The Croustadt and St. Peterburg is 203 feet deep, six miles long with a bay channel one miles long and cost \$10,000,000. The Corinth canal is about 4 miles long, 261 feet deep and cost \$5,000,000. The Manchester ship canal is 354 miles long, minimum depth 26 feet, cost \$70,000,000. The Kaiser Wilhelm canal is 61 miles long, 245 feet deep and cost about \$40,000,000. No statistics of the Elbe and Trave canal, connecting the two seas, are given.

The three canals connecting the North American great lakes give vessels a continuous passage from Lake Superior to Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence river. The Welland connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie on the Canadian side of the river. It is 27 miles long, has 27 locks, a total rise of lockage of 327 feet and cost \$25,000,000. The cost of the Sault Ste. Marie canal is not given, but the one built originally by the United States, 1.6 miles in length, has a depth of 25 feet. The Canadian canal 1.6 miles long is 22 feet deep. A marked contrast between the business of the St. Mary's Falls and Welland canals is found in a comparison of their figures for a term of years. The number of vessels passing through the Welland canal in 1873 was 6,425 and in 1890 2,202, a reduction of more than one-half in the number of vessels. The number of vessels passing through the St. Mary's Falls canal in 1873 was 2,917, and in 1902 through the American and Canadian canals 22,639.

Bit-bits says that this is how a Prof. of a noted college was addressing the graduating class. "Gentlemen," he said, "you are going out into the world of action." You will likely follow in some degree the example of those who have preceded you. Among other things you may marry. Let me entreat you to be kind to your wives. Be patient with them. Do not fret under petty domestic trials. When one of you asks your wife to go driving do not worry if she is not ready at the appointed time. Have a trust in your specialty always with you. Read it while you wait, and I assure you gentlemen, and the professor's kindly smile even to show a trace of irony, "you will be astonished at the vast amount of information you will acquire to this effect."

It has been estimated by an expert in the employ of the government that agricultural machinery reduces the number of men employed to do a given amount to one-third, while manufacturing machinery reduces the number to one-fifth.

Outlook Not Bad.

Disturbances in the world of finance and industry which have been going on, growing more and more pronounced for nearly a year, have reached a point whence it will be difficult to emerge without a touch of hard times. A degree of business depression is quite likely to prevail for a year or two. This would finally mean lower prices and lighter demand for many lines of farm produce. But a repetition of the pinching times of 1893-1897 is not to be expected. There have been several profitable grain crops. Western farmers have paid off thousands of mortgages and are more prosperous, as a class, than ever before. They are in good condition to withstand a few poor years without the widespread unsettlement of former years. They will continue to buy manufactured goods to a fair extent, and thus help support general trade and industry. The South is doing well with its high-priced cotton crop and is putting by a little surplus of profit. The railroads are mostly now fully developed and on a solid basis, quite different from their half-bankrupt state ten years ago. Some of the industries controlled by the trusts are in a shaky condition, but will gradually and perhaps quietly be readjusted. At present there are a number of favorable signs. General export trade, especially that in grain and agricultural produce, is gaining fast, and there is good prospect of gold imports in return. Except in the iron working and cotton-spinning industries business as yet shows no special depression. The immediate outlook appears better than for some months past.

Next to It.

"I understand Robertson is an undertaker. I thought you told me he was a physician."

"Not at all."

"I don't like to contradict, but I am positive you did say so."

"You misunderstood me. I said he followed the 'medical profession.'—Philadelphia Press."

The man who is always figuring where he will come in will find himself cast out at the end.

Now Ready.

The Many Adventures of

FOXY GRANDPA

Including all the merry pictures contained in the two volumes entitled "Adventures of Foxy Grandpa" and "Further Adventures of Foxy Grandpa."

Mr. Schulz told me one day at lunch: "What do you think of a series of comedies dealing with a grandfather and his two grandsons?"

"I let the grandfather be the clever one of the two, and most of the other cases the young boy have been smarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it."

The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa." In his head, he said, was the idea that the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who had not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny?"

The jolly old gentleman, dear to grown people as well as children, might almost be called the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

To Grandparents and All Those Who Are Too Old To Merrily Dedicate This Book.

"BUNNY."

Sent postage paid on receipt of ONE DOLLAR in currency or postal order; no checks received.

L. R. HAMERSLY CO., 49 Wall St., N. Y. 11-2247

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Panama, and his People.

When a pie is to be divided, the smaller the number that share in it, the larger the individual slice. This sombre truth may perhaps lie behind the desire of the local Panama politicians to reduce the size of the country with which the United States must deal in acquiring the right to build the canal, and consequently limit the number who shall share in the pie for which the Colombian statesmen have been bungling these many years. As is familiarly known, we offered the Government of Colombia ten million dollars; that Government held out for twenty millions. On this fact hangs the measure of the territory through which the canal must go. But it is only fair to explain the revolution by motives more worthy than the Panama politicians' desire to have the largest for themselves.

Physically, socially and politically Panama is a peninsula, a remote, slightly connected appendage of Colombia. It takes three weeks to go from the Isthmus to the capital at Bogota. The interests of the two are essentially different. Colombia is a South American country, whose prosperity depends, like that of the other South American countries, on mining and agriculture. As for Panama, the one gigantic accident of nature which causes it to be a country apart is its canal possibility. That it is the narrowest part of the Western Hemisphere makes it all the more. Its interests all hang on this, and a good government for it would be one which should keep this steadily in mind. What, to the Isthmus, is the price of cattle and hides in Bogota, compared to the golden prospect of the United States spending uncounted millions in labor along the forty-nine miles that stretch between Colon and Panama? On the other hand, what is it to the politicians at Bogota that a canal is to be built at a remote spot, except an opportunity to blackmail the United States? The native of Panama, then, when the Herran-Hay treaty was rejected at Bogota, saw a project which was to bring a fortune to him individually, in the countless ways in which the spending of so vast a sum will bring money to the inhabitants of the territory, defeated because of the cupidity of the Bogota politicians.

Looked at as a commercial matter, the canal possibility is Panama's greatest asset. That the Colombian Government should deal lightly with it is Panama's cause for secession. The same cause was to some extent involved in our Civil War; and the canal possibility actually means more perhaps—certainly appears more to the Latin-American imagination—than the cotton crop or slave labor to the South. Clashing commercial interests, separate industrial units, is a valid cause for separate government. Looked at in this light, the Panama secession commands sympathy.

Another reason for political unity is geographical unity; and Panama is peculiarly and distinctly a political unit. On the south it is cut off right at the point where the narrow neck of the Isthmus begins to expand abruptly into the giant torso of South America; on the north it ends similarly where the Isthmus begins to broaden into Central America. Panama includes roughly all that portion of the Western Hemisphere which is less than a hundred miles in width. In the other dimensions, it stretches little more than a hundred miles in each direction from the canal—not, after all, greatly more than the amount of the territory which should be policed by the nation that builds the great water-way. The Panama nation will be a fitting and convenient geographical frame for the Panama Canal.

Granted that a new nation has been born, what is it to build upon? Again, one comes back to Panama's one peculiar source of wealth. Of this the people have had both the burdens and the benefits. Rather they have had the burdens; and the benefits are yet to come. In contemplating the pleasing vision of the fortune which would be theirs when the flow of gold to the canal should begin, they have been indifferent to the possibilities of hard work; and the natural resources of Panama are today practically as undeveloped as when Balboa cried "Thalassa" from the backbone of the Isthmus. The easier source of revenue has been too tempting; the mahogany that might be cut and exported, the cacao and bananas that might be grown have been neglected.

The railroad, built by foreign capital and managed by foreign labor, is the only highly developed business in the country. At the Atlantic end is Colon with 3000 people at the Pacific end Panama with 20,000. These cities depend not on the natural resources of the country at all, but occupy themselves chiefly with the foreign transit from ocean to ocean. For the rest, they live on the wreck of the French canal and the anticipation of the American one. "Panama," says Mr. Francis C. Nichols, in "Across Panama," published this week, "lives on the travellers; so it has been for years, so it will always be, unless the canal should be lost to the Isthmus; which all who know the disputed routes sincerely hope will not be the case. But what a fine time the sharks will have when once the work is established."

Leave these two cities and you find the worst type of the stagnation for which Latin America is notorious. Professor Josiah Royce tells of a traveller on the Panama steamer who, during his first day in Colon, proposed "a carriage drive into the country," to the amusement of an American resident with the fact that there is not a carriage drive leading out of the city. The only part of the interior accessible to the traveler is that which lies along the railroad, and such settlements as one sees there are described by the United States minister to Colombia as "composed of houses having for the most part thatched-roof sheds with dirt floors. Their inmates can hardly be classed as belonging exclusively to either of the three primal races. They are a curious mixture of red, white and black; crude evidence of the lax morality which prevailed in Spanish colonial times. How these people manage to live, or why they never had energy or ambition to better their condition, no one knows. They are apparently happy in their poverty and wretchedness. They have a few wants of body or mind and consequently no care. The indigenous plantain and banana form a cheap and convenient substitute for bread; and fish from the lagoons and a few yellow-legged chickens afford all the meat they want. Occasionally, one sees an inferior specimen of the domestic pig, or a forlorn-looking half-starved donkey."

And Mr. Nichols, who has travelled the route within a few months, draws the same picture of stagnation along the railroad, and adds this one picturesque touch to testify that Panama's appearance, upon whatever face you look, is ever that of a parasite upon a great highway. "The people," says

Mr. Nichols, "are a patchwork of cast-off clothing, remnants of the passing crowd of travellers."

Of the city of Colon, at the Atlantic end of the railway, a comparatively friendly writer, the late United States Minister Serapio, writes:

"The town of Colon is environed by stagnant ponds and lagoons, and the inland breeze is laden with deadly malaria. Stinking odors assault the nostrils at every turn. Even the dogs and donkeys look forlorn and unhappy. You seldom hear a hearty laugh or see a cheerful face. The only species of animal life that seems to enjoy life there is the mosquito. He comes in swarms so thick you fear to take a deep breath lest you inhale a whole mouthful of the poisonous pest."

These, then, have been the glaring defects of the people in the past—indifference to the improvement of their physical environment, and a disposition to live on the passing traveller, to the neglect of their natural resources. But the causes of this are not wholly, but not necessarily, in the very fibre of the people. There have been continual battles. In the first place, the Panama railway has not been a civilizing influence. Wherever else on earth a railroad has been built, it has depended for its revenue on the natural resources of the country, and has developed those resources by every means. But, in Panama, as is natural of course, the railway is a thing apart. Its only sufficient source of revenue is trans-Isthmus traffic; the resources of the country it has deliberately neglected; and this could hardly be for the country's good.

Moreover, the people have had to endure civil government. Professor Royce speaks of fairly good buildings bearing the legend "National School," and finding the buildings barracks. This, of course, means ignorance, and in a country so near in stock to the aborigines, ignorance means superstition.

One traveller tells a story of seeing one of the little towns at night a weird scene. "The people were busy erecting a witch. They had a fire built and by incantations had succeeded in enclosing the witch in a wide circle of which the fire was the centre. Dancing and chanting they gradually closed this circle. At times the livable witch would make a rush to one side and you could see the circle sag as she pressed against it in her attempt to get out. But they chanted the louder and held hands in the circle and she was gradually driven toward the fire. As the circle grew smaller one and another dropped out, and even to the looking on it seemed as if some invisible object struggled against this circle. It swayed and struggled so. At length it was narrowed to the very fire itself and with a great shout the witch was declared burned as the flames leapt up and then died down again. There certainly was the smell of scorched flesh, for many of the frantic witch finders got so near the flame as to blister their bare feet."

There are effects of ill-government even more direct than this. The whole story of a rotten fiscal system and an almost incredibly depreciated currency is told in the bill of expenses sent by an American salesman home to his house. It included such items as these: "Pressing trousers, \$15; room at hotel, \$250; laundry for one week, \$80." The Colombian paper change, for an American ten dollar gold piece was so bulky as to necessitate a local picket as a page to carry it from bank to hotel. The local money has, however, very little real value, the rate of exchange being one to a hundred; that is for a United States dollar you get a hundred dollars in Colombian bills. "Send letters home," says a traveller, "I spend one dollar for five postage stamps. Yet postage there is cheaper than in any other country I have visited. A stamp for foreign postage would cost five cents here. In Colon it cost what was a fifth of a cent in my money. In the same way to buy a bottle of soda water and pay six dollars for it sounds large, yet it is only six cents in real value."

That the natural resources of a prosperous nation are in Panama is the evidence of every traveller. Mr. A. G. Kingsbury, a Boston mining engineer, who returned but a few days ago says that "the country away from the sea-coast towns is in a large measure an untamed wilderness where roar booms and jaguars and wild beasts are innumerable. There are no roads, only mule trails and every man must be his own policeman. There are no railroads in the districts immediately about the Isthmus and the only highways are the rivers. These have abundant water the year round for in the Alta country the rainfall is 400 inches in the year. The low lands about this river and the Siu, which is great water highway a little further east, are splendid grazing land, and the cattle ranches during the years that the government is fairly stable accumulate vast herds of fine cattle. Bananas are the staple food of the country, eaten roasted, boiled, fried and dried and made into flour. Of this four the people make a very nourishing and palatable bread, baked in long rolls, not in the shape but after the manner of a Mexican tortilla. All sorts of tropical products of great value grow wild there—rubber, vanilla, cacao and coffee—yet such is the improvidence of the people and the uncertainty of political conditions that they are little worked. The mountain lands, too, are unquestionably rich in gold, silver, valuable minerals and coal. These should be vast wealth producers, under proper conditions of thrif and stable government, but are practically unworked at the present time."

Mr. F. C. Nichols, in "Across Panama," already quoted, gives a reserved and discriminating study of the country's possibilities of development.

"I found," he says, "at Panama, a rich country, whose agricultural opportunities are attractive and mineral wealth is abundant. Panama is reported the most unhealthy of all places in the American tropics, a natural inference because the route of travel has sought the lowest divide for crossing the Isthmus, and lowlands in the tropics are unhealthy; particularly where there are swamps, as at Colon, and great exposures of marine drift when the tide falls, as at Panama City. But after leaving the depressions between the two seaports, one finds a better country, where the lands are rich and the climate reasonably favorable. The Chiriqui Lagoon is a health resort, and among the interior mountains I have found many desirable regions. Among the mountains the air is temperate and the surroundings delightful. In the deep valleys there is intense heat and poisoned air. On the coastal plains, wherever there is good drainage, and an open sweep of the trade winds, the climate is delightful and the lands are desirable. In the swamps, no man can live."

"In the northern portion of the Isthmus there are mountains of considerable elevation. Southward these gradually subside to the central depressions where the canal is being seriously considered. Farther south the mountains

rise again and become very prominent. If the canal goes to Panama, the Indians will enjoy many years of active construction, with large expenditures of money, followed by a great commercial movement. Lands along the central depression are good and fertile, but the climate is undesirable. To the south, the subtropical Pan American Indians are a dangerous element, as it appears that the lands most desirable for agriculture are in the north-eastern part of the Isthmus, and that Boero del Toro and the Chiriqui Lagoon regions will be the places from which supplies to feed the canal laborers will be principally drawn."

"Of all that I saw in northeastern Panama, the primeval tropical forests at the base of the mountains were most impressive. There one steps from the shore, passes wide a rank growth of reeds and plants, struggles through them for a little distance, reaches a wall of green foliage, lifts an overhanging bough, scrambles under; and—the world shut out—stands in shadow-land and silence. Strange, dim butterflies go wavering in and out among a dense growth of ferns and tender plants which could not endure the sun, giant trees form as it were columns for an expansive roof of green, and everywhere the gray trunks of slender trees reached upward till their branches find the sunlight far above, and their naked stems seem like a slender tracery pendant from the upper roof of green. A tangled, matted growth it is, climbing, vines festooned among the trees, deep shadows, here and there a bit of glowing sunlight, and mysterious depths ever opening out as one presses forward."

Panama then has the physical resources to make a nation. It has now, with the recognition and protection of the United States, the opportunity to make just what government it likes. The money which we shall put into the country will ultimately find its way into the hands of the ambitious and capable. With its own government adapted to its own needs, with adequate working capital, and with its reasonable natural resources, and with the United States to start it, Panama should ultimately walk.—Boston Transcript.

Presidential Politics.

Inasmuch as the political situation has a direct and important bearing upon the financial outlook, the following facts are significant:

There is no doubt whatever that an attempt is to be made to prevent, if possible, the nomination of President Roosevelt by the Republican national convention in 1904. If the movement to accomplish this obtain sufficient force, the fight against him will be carried into the convention, but it is not unlikely that the strength of the contending parties will be accurately gauged before the convention meets, in which case one or the other side would retire, leaving the convention to record a nominally harmonious settlement.

The fight against President Roosevelt now centers in Senator Hanna of Ohio. It is altogether probable that Senator Hanna is entirely sincere in his statement that he is not a candidate for President. His health is not good, and moreover, he realizes that great as is his political strength, he would probably not be a popular candidate over so wide a territory as the United States. But his name is being used in order to concentrate the opposition, political and financial, to Mr. Roosevelt, with the view, it is believed, that when the psychological moment occurs, his strength may be transferred to some other candidate who would be more likely to be more acceptable to the country as a candidate.

At present, the scheme is to impress Secretary Hay into service as the candidate in opposition to President Roosevelt. It is not necessary that Mr. Hay should be a party to any such arrangement though in the end he would have to be asked to give his consent to it. Whether Secretary Hay would be willing to enter into a campaign against his own chief is not known. The last time that an attempt was made to defeat a President for re-nomination by means of his secretary of state, was in 1892, when Senator Platt headed a movement to nominate Secretary Blaine against President Harrison. A week before the convention met, Mr. Blaine in a dramatic manner resigned from the cabinet, but he was badly beaten in the convention.

Great changes are taking place in the Republican situation in the state of New York. It appears that President Roosevelt has recognized Governor Odell as the active Republican leader in this state, though he leaves Senator Platt in the position of nominal leader. It was probably supposed that Senator Platt would offer no determined opposition to this programme, in view of his advanced age, and his desire to get rid of accumulating details of party leadership, but there are evidences of deep resentment against Governor Odell on the part of many Republican politicians who have been warm adherents of Senator Platt, and it remains to be seen how this will effect the choice of delegates from this state to the national convention. It is significant that the New York Sun reports that Senator Platt and Senator Depew are to support Senator Hanna in his opposition to the confirmation of General Wood, who, as well known, is an intimate friend of President Roosevelt.

The scene shifts rapidly on the political stage, and there are likely to be many changes between now and the day of the convention, but the foregoing facts represent, in the main, the condition as they exist today, and they point conclusively to a determined fight for the Presidential nomination.

On the Democratic side, the situation has been changed by ex-President Cleveland's positive refusal to be a candidate.

Dr. Underwood has discovered in the Maine woods a large mosquito that does not bite. If it had that power it would be a terror to humanity, for it is much larger than the member of the family with which we are only too familiar. Another point in its favor is the fact that its larvae fed eagerly on the larvae of other species of mosquitoes. Experiments are making to see whether this Maine specimen may not be acclimated to Southern New England, with a view to having it prey on the smaller kinds that infest that region, and if the experiments be successful it will be coaxed still farther south.

In Germany, on an experimental electric railway, a speed at the rate of more than one hundred and twenty-five miles an hour has been attained. It is said that the passengers on that rail road say sort of trip had taken out special life insurance policies before they took their seats in the train. Germans in these days are inclined to dare greater risks and to encounter more serious hazards in such experiments than even the most adventurous of Americans.

No man can run away from his own heart.

Women's Dep't.

Dr. Snyder Versus Dr. Abbott.

Rev. John Snyder of Welland, Hills, Mass., lately made a novel point in answer to Dr. Lyman Abbott's somewhat threadbare argument that women ought not to vote because they do not fight. Dr. Abbott says that those only should make the law who can enforce it. Mr. Snyder says:

"Dr. Abbott's theory of government has never been received by any nation since man became a civilized being. It is safe to say that no great war of modern history was ever formerly decided by a legislative body of which a majority were not physically incapacitated for military service. In very civilized state the laws are made, and interpreted by men who, generally speaking, would be physically incompetent to enforce them. Take a familiar and impressive illustration, that of the United States Supreme Court. It daily issues decrees which may clash with the vested interests and arouse the intensest passions of millions of citizens. To enforce these decrees, it may command the military resources of the nation. And yet it consists of nine old men, not one of whom could enforce his decisions with the bayonet or the baton of the soldier."

Taxation and Women.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Single Tax League, held last week in Boston, half of those present were women, not one of whom in Massachusetts is allowed any voice or vote, although women, in this city alone, pay taxes on 150 million dollars. The women present were apparently quite as deeply interested as the men, and several of them were elected officers of the society. Some of them were suffragists. Yet one of them expressed any sense of the special injustice of her disfranchisement, or of the incongruity of her position as an advocate of tax reform.

Although not a thorough believer in the principle of a single tax, the present writer was invited to express his views.

He suggested the importance of partial steps in that direction, reminding his audience that the agitation of the question for twenty years had not, so far, secured in any State the modification in the methods of taxation. He pointed out the impossibility of effecting all at once so radical and revolutionary a change, affecting the pecuniary interests of hundreds of thousands of property owners. He suggested, as a reform that might be carried, an exemption from taxation of every owner of improved real estate to the amount of one thousand dollars. This would relieve small owners of improved property of a part of their present burdens, and would be an inducement to people of small means to invest their savings in homes in the suburbs of our cities and elsewhere, instead of buying watered stocks and speculative securities of doubtful value. He pointed out that since seventy out of every hundred Boston voters pay no direct tax what ever, not even the poll tax for which they are legally liable, it is of the utmost importance to encourage them to make small real estate investments, if republican government is to be maintained.

Surely it is true that women should become aware of the extreme importance to their own welfare of this subject of taxation and public expenditure. The masses of men and women are alike kept poor by our present over-taxation, which directly or indirectly every citizen has to help pay. With the national government appropriating by every Congress more than one thousand million dollars, seventeen dollars on each man, woman and child in America, much of it worse than wasted in war expenses, just, present and prospective,—all of this enormous sum levied directly on real estate by State, County, and municipal taxation,—is it any wonder that the vast majority of our people are no longer free-holders, and are fast becoming mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water," dependent on wages and salaries; while wealth accumulates rapidly in the hands of a few? Until this concentration of property can be checked, coming generations will become the slaves of a commercial feudalism more oppressive than that of the Middle Ages.

Great changes are taking place in the Republican situation in the state of New York. It appears that President Roosevelt has recognized Governor Odell as the active Republican leader in this state, though he leaves Senator Platt in the position of nominal leader. It was probably supposed that Senator Platt would offer no determined opposition to this programme, in view of his advanced age, and his desire to get rid of accumulating details of party leadership, but there are evidences of deep resentment against Governor Odell on the part of many Republican politicians who have been warm adherents of Senator Platt, and it remains to be seen how this will effect the choice of delegates from this state to the national convention. It is significant that the New York Sun reports that Senator Platt and Senator Depew are to support Senator Hanna in his opposition to the confirmation of General Wood, who, as well known, is an intimate friend of President Roosevelt.

The scene shifts rapidly on the political stage, and there are likely to be many changes between now and the day of the convention, but the foregoing facts represent, in the main, the condition as they exist today, and they point conclusively to a determined fight for the Presidential nomination.

On the Democratic side, the situation has been changed by ex-President Cleveland's positive refusal to be a candidate.

Dr. Underwood has discovered in the Maine woods a large mosquito that does not bite. If it had that power it would be a terror to humanity, for it is much larger than the member of the family with which we are only too familiar. Another point in its favor is the fact that its larvae fed eagerly on the larvae of other species of mosquitoes. Experiments are making to see whether this Maine specimen may not be acclimated to Southern New England, with a view to having it prey on the smaller kinds that infest that region, and if the experiments be successful it will be coaxed still farther south.

In Germany, on an experimental electric railway, a speed at the rate of more than one hundred and twenty-five miles an hour has been attained. It is said that the passengers on that rail road say sort of trip had taken out special life insurance policies before they took their seats in the train. Germans in these days are inclined to dare greater risks and to encounter more serious hazards in such experiments than even the most adventurous of Americans.

No man can run away from his own heart.

Women's Dep't.

Dr. Snyder Versus Dr. Abbott.

Rev. John Snyder of Welland, Hills, Mass., lately made a novel point in answer to Dr. Lyman Abbott's somewhat threadbare argument that women ought not to vote because they do not fight. Dr. Abbott says that those only should make the law who can enforce it. Mr. Snyder says:

"Dr. Abbott's theory of government has never been received by any nation since man became a civilized being. It is safe to say that no great war of modern history was ever formerly decided by a legislative body of which a majority were not physically incapacitated for military service. In very civilized state the laws are made, and interpreted by men who, generally speaking, would be physically incompetent to enforce them. Take a familiar and impressive illustration, that of the United States Supreme Court. It daily issues decrees which may clash with the vested interests and arouse the intensest passions of millions of citizens. To enforce these decrees, it may command the military resources of the nation. And yet it consists of nine old men, not one of whom could enforce his decisions with the bayonet or the baton of the soldier."

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Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. The question or facts to be considered with clearness. 4. When on one side of the paper only, & in answering question always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query.

Directed all communications to: Miss F. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Room,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903.

NOTES.

Concerning Col. Samuel Wardwell,
of Bristol, R. I.

By H. F. PECKHAM.

Children of George Waldron and Rachel Baker, born in Boston, were:

1. John, b. 1670, Aug. 21.

2. Benjamin, b. 1679, May 22.

Child born in Bristol was:

3. Cornelius, b. 1687, Sept. 4, d. 1738, Sept. 24.

Cornelius' Waldron (George) married (Int. Nov. 1, 1718) Ann Throop, daughter of John and Rebecca, b. 1699, Dec. 27, d. 1760, Aug. 7. Their children were:

1. Sarah, b. 1734, Feb. 10, d. 1812, July 25, m. Isaac Wardwell, Sept. 9, 1756. Samuel Wardwell (John's, Joseph's, Uzzell's, William's) married Nov. 27, 1777, Lydia Wardwell (Isaac, Benjamin, Uzzell, William) in Bristol. Their children were:

1. Sarah, b. 1784, Feb. 10, d. 1812, July 25, m. Isaac Wardwell, Sept. 9, 1756. Samuel Wardwell (John's, Joseph's, Uzzell's, William's) married Nov. 27, 1777, Lydia Wardwell (Isaac, Benjamin, Uzzell, William) in Bristol. Their children were:

1. Jonathan, b. 1778, Sept. 20, d. 1857, Nov. 16, m. Dorothy Fales, b. 1788, d. 1856, Nov. 23. They settled in Jefferson County, N. Y. Their children were Jonathan, Nathaniel P., Timothy, Sarah and Hannah.

2. Nancy, b. 1786, Sept. 25, d. 1856, Oct. 14, m. John W. Bourne. Their children were Ann and Benjamin.

3. Jonathan, b. 1783, Jan. 20, d. 1804. He died from Bristol in command of one of his father's vessels and was never heard from.

4. Sarah, b. 1785, Jan. 25, d. 1888, April 15, m. 1806, Nov. 29, Thomas Peckham. Their children were Eliza Ann, Edward Lewis, Samuel Wardwell, Charles, Thomas Cole, Sarah Wardwell and Hannah.

5. Lydia, b. 1788, Sept. 10, d. 1902, June 9, m. Allen Smith, her first cousin. Their children were Allen, Sarah, George W. and Eliza Ann. They lived in Cleveland, Ohio.

6. Samuel, b. 1788, June 14, d. 1887, Aug. 19, m. Hannah Munro. They settled in Jefferson County, N. Y. Their children were Harriet C. William M., Abby M., Lydia H., Samuel P., Charles H. H., and Allen M.

7. Mary, b. 1789, Nov. 28, d. m. Dr. Joseph Wood. They settled in Jefferson County, N. Y. Dr. Wood's mother was Hannah Gorham (Isaac, Isaac, Capt. John) who married John Howland's eldest daughter Ursula, and who commanded the second company in the Plymouth regiment in the Great Swamp fight with the Narragansetts Dec. 19, 1675. Their children were Henry Wardwell, Hannah Gorham and Daniel.

8. Daniel, b. 1791, May 28, d. 1878, March 27, m. Mehitable Mann. They lived in Jefferson County and Rome, N. Y. He graduated from Brown University in class of 1811; was admitted to the bar in 1815; practiced law in Jefferson County, N. Y. till 1824 when he was made judge of the court of common pleas of Jefferson County. He was a member of the New York House of Representatives four terms and a member of the U. S. House of Representatives 1831-1837. Their children were Samuel W., William W., Newton M., John H., Edward H., Henry, Charles C., Abby Mann, and Julia Doolittle.

9. Henry, b. 1792, July 9, d. 1815, Aug. 4, at Havana, Cuba, while in command of one of his father's vessels.

10. Abby, b. 1793, Sept. 7, d. 1811, m. Dr. Joseph Wood. They settled in Jefferson County and Rome, N. Y. Dr. Wood's mother was Hannah Gorham (Isaac, Isaac, Capt. John) who married John Howland's eldest daughter Ursula, and who commanded the second company in the Plymouth regiment in the Great Swamp fight with the Narragansetts Dec. 19, 1675. Their children were Henry Wardwell, Hannah Gorham and Daniel.

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11. Abby, b. 1794, Dec. 31, d. 1811, Oct. 6, m. Henry Wight, Jan. 28, 1817. They settled in Marietta, Ga. Their children were Samuel, Byron, John and George A.

12. Isaac, b. 1796, Aug. 9, d. 1876, Sept. 13.

13. Hannah, b. 1797, Oct. 17, d. Oct. 17, 1876.

14. Eleanor, b. 1799, Jan. d. 1799, Oct.

To be continued.

QUERIES.

4318. CHAMPLIN. COTTRELL—Wanted, the parentage of Ethan Champlin, who married in Hopkinton, R. I., July 4, 1809, Hannah Cottrell. Also, parentage of Hannah Cottrell. Their children were: Philip Cottrell, b. July 21, 1809-10; Sabrina, born July 17, 1811; Patty, born Sept. 8, 1813; Amy, born Jan. 25, 1816; Wealthy, born Aug. 8, 1817; Maria, born April 27, 1825. Also, wanted the marriages, if any, of the children. —J. D. C.

4319. WEEDEYS—Who were the parents of Benjamin Weedon, who married at Hopkinton, R. I., Sept. 17, 1828, Mary Young, of Deacon Consider, of Windham, Conn.? Family tradition says he was born in 1788, and died in Connecticut, 1878. Is he the Benjamin Weedon who was born in Jamesstown, R. I., July 31, 1787, son of Daniel Jr. and Mary? Was this Daniel Jr. the son of Daniel and Hannah Hull? Among the children of Daniel Jr. and Mary are a Teddeman Hull and a Hannah. Who was Mary, wife of Daniel Jr.? Daniel who married Hannah Hull, was son of Daniel and Joanna Slocum, and had a brother Benjamin, for whom the younger Benjamin was probably named. Would like any information in regard to these Weedens.—R. E.

4320. GIBBS—Who was Nelly Gibbs, of Newport, R. I., who married William Weaver, March 25, 1782? Would like to know the dates of her birth and death.—E. B.

4321. WHITTON—Who were the parents of Thomas Whitton, of Jefferson, N. H., who married Polly Holmes, daughter of John, about 1790?—J. H. K.

4322. HASEY—Who were the ancestors of a Parson Hasey, who was in 1752 rector of some church in Lebanon, Maine?—E. M. G.

4323. LATH—Who was the wife of Midtown, R. I., Dec. 5, 1835-1836?

John Ladd, of Burlington, N. J., 1678?

—C. L.

4324. MARKHAM—Would like a list of the children of Nathaniel Markham, of Watertown, Mass., 1678?—W. A. R.

4325. SPOONER—Who was Rose, wife of Seth Spooner, of Dartmouth, Mass., 1719?—F. T.

4326. CHAPMAN, KAIGHN—British Chapman, son of Peleg and Mary, of Newport, R. I., married Rebecca Kaighn, about 1750, and had Elizabeth, Peleg and Rebecca. Rebecca, widow of British Chapman, died at Newport, Jan. 16, 1818, aged 62. Would like any information in regard to the family of Rebecca Kaighn.—E. M. T.

4327. LAWRENCE, TUBBS—Who were the ancestors of Thomas Tubbs and Anne Lawrence, who were married in Canada, Conn., November 9, 1780?—F. T. H.

4328. ROOTES, OAKS—Jonathan Rootes, son of Josiah, of Beverly, Mass., was born about 1688. In 1687 he was in possession of much property, as in that year he gave deeds of certain lands. In some of those documents he is spoken of as a fisherman of Marblehead, and at other times as of Beverly. In 1694, Jonathan Rootes and his wife were dismissed from the Salem Church to the Church about to gather in Middleboro, or to the Church at Plympton. It does not appear from the records of either of these Churches that he went to either place or joined either Church. His mother, Mrs. Susannah Rootes, was imprisoned and shackled for witchcraft. He probably married Abigail Gale of Marblehead, and died before 1729, when she was received into full communion in the Marblehead Church, Feb. 2, 1729, and recorded as the wife of a Mr. Doversaux. Can any one give me further information concerning this Rootes? Did he leave descendants?—R. S.

4329. AVERITT—Who were the parents of Ebenezer Averitt and Sarah Crossman, who were married in Newport, R. I., by Rev. Gardner Thurston, May 18, 1755?—D. C.

4330. ASHTON—Who was Ashton, who was married to Hannah Weeden, by Rev. Gardner Thurston, at Newport, Oct. 15, 1775?—D. C.

4331. CLARKE—Who were the ancestors of Benjamin Clarke, of Newcastle, New Hampshire, who paid taxes there in 1719? He married 1730 Jane Pepperell.—W. O.

4332. HOLLOWAY—Would like ancestry of Penelope, wife of Benjamin Holloway, of Westerly, R. I. They had the following children: Benjamin, b. Dec. 30, 1714; Experience, b. July 4, 1716; Joseph, b. Feb. 10, 1717; Penelope, b. Jan. 12, 1719; William, b. Feb. 18, 1721; Samuel, b. April 3, 1723; Hannah, b. Dec. 7, 1724?—E. H.

4333. SHERMAN—In the course of investigations concerning one branch of the Sherman family, a descendant of James Sherman, b. about 1762, in Rhode Island, sends me this tradition: "James Sherman's father lived in Rhode Island and was a patriot. He believed, however, that the British would conquer us, and upon this belief wagered a copper-mine against a farm, and lost. The lot containing this mine was thereafter known as the 'copper lot'."

Whether this be fiction or truth, can any reader inform us if there is at the present time anything known of such a lot, or farm; where it is; and the name of the Sherman who once owned it?—F. D. S.

ANSWERS.

4334. CARY—In issue of MERCURY for Nov. 14, 1903, an inquiry is made for the parentage of Chloe Huntington, who, it is alleged that family tradition says, married Eliasib Adams, born Sept. 1727. My record is as follows: Eliasib Adams, of Preston, born July 23, 1727, married

(1st) May 8, 1753, Betsey Phillips, of Ponfret, Conn. By her he had one son and four daughters, born in Ponfret.

(2d) August 20, 1767, Mary (Webb) Annable, of Scotland, Conn., widow of Barnabas Annable. By her he had

four sons and one daughter, born in Canterbury. This Eliasib lived the greater part of his life in Canterbury, and died in Worthington, Mass., Sept. 8, 1801.

If M. L. T. A. is conversant with the history of Preston and Canterbury, I should like to correspond with her.—J. A.

4335. HOLMES—Consult the "Jerseyman," published by H. F. Drato, New Jersey. The Taylor family is being published, and in No. 3 Vol. 9 is much about Obadiah Holmes family.—W. M. R.

4336. GOULD—Wait Gould, born 1676, May 8, died 1710, m. Joseph Peckham, probably early in 1708, the exact date is not known.

She was the daughter of Daniel Gould and Wait Coggeshall. Daniel Gould, was a noted Quaker preacher. He died March 26, 1716, aged 90 years. He was the son of Jeremiah Gould and Prescilla Grover who were among the early settlers of Newport, and later returned to England and died there.

Wait Coggeshall was the youngest daughter of Gov. John Coggeshall. She was baptized in Boston, Mass., Sept. 11, 1636, died May 9, 1715, married Dec. 18, 1651, Daniel Gould. Gov. John Coggeshall was the first chief executive officer of the colony of Rhode Island, and died in office in 1647, Nov. 27. S. F. P.

Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Littlefield are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Asa H. Clarke, who are spending a portion of their honeymoon at Jamestown.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Court of Probate, Middleboro, R. I., Administratrix de bonis, with the will annexed, to the estate of ABRAHAM COOPER, deceased, late of said Middleboro, deceased; that she has given bond to said Court as required and is duly qualified as such Administratrix.

Any person having claims against the estate of said Abraham Cooper, may be heard in present suit to the uniformity or for the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, without payment from the date hereof, and those so heard thereto will make payment to them as per legatee.

KATE C. BAILEY, Administrator.

Administrator de bonis.

Midtown, R. I., Dec. 5, 1835-1836.

Mr. Otis Lockhart is seriously ill.

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